

OFFICIAL VIEW ON  
ENTENTE REPLY  
IS KEPT SECRET

"Intolerable Conditions" Said  
Still to Prevail That Induced  
President Wilson to Dispatch  
His "Peace" Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President and Secretary Lansing have been giving the reply to the Entente Allies to the United States note close study and it was considered on Friday at the Cabinet meeting. Official secrecy is maintained concerning the view of this country on the reply. No official will even say whether the reply answers the questions asked by the President, nor will it be stated whether the Government expects to send a copy of the answer to the Central Powers. It is not considered probable that this will be done.

"A general atmosphere prevails that conveys the impression that the President can find nothing more, to do at the present time, except possibly to get the consent of Germany to make known the terms on which the Central Powers would propose to enter a conference. These general terms are understood to have been in the possession of the President for some time. On the point of the terms the Entente reply states specifically that 'they consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American Government, and, according to the exact words of the latter, constitute a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated.'"

"This is considered here to be direct, and to give explicitly on what terms the Entente would enter a conference. In the Entente reply to the Central Powers these words, to which reference is made in the reply to the President, were used:

"A mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened, is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the Imperial Government of a sham proposal, lacking all substance and precision, would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war maneuver. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future."

And further: "Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities, and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world."

It appears, therefore, that from the statement in the reply to the President on the point of the terms on

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

The present development of the campaign in Rumania seems to indicate a slow swing round towards a Russian stand. The forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen are still gaining ground in the neighborhood of Braila on the Danube end of the line and in the Olutza Valley; but in the center, north of Fokshani, no activity of any kind is reported; whilst Petrograd claims to have driven back the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces in the neighborhood of the Kasino River.

On the eastern front, the fighting in the Riga region seems to be slackening; but Berlin claims heavy fighting further south along the Dvina and to the south of Dvinsk. Along the Vilna-Dvinsk railway, Berlin declares, the Russians were repulsed "with heavy losses."

London reports the vigorous continuance by the British on the western front of their raiding methods, which have lately become such a feature of the struggle in this region.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The War Office statement of last night reads as follows:

It is officially reported that engagements are in progress north of the Ancre.

The day statement said:  
Western front (Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht). Our positions near Arras, Arras and Lens and on both sides of the Albert-Bapaume road were shelled by hostile artillery, to which bombardment we replied vigorously.

North of the Ancre the British in the early morning hours twice attacked in vain. Near Serre their attack broke down before our lines. North of Beaumont, after they had won initial successes, they were driven back into their original positions with heavy losses by a strongly

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GREEK REPLY  
REGARDED AS  
TOO INDEFINITE

Entente Demands More Wholehearted Acceptance—Blockade Continues, Meanwhile

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Greek reply to the Allied ultimatum is regarded in Allied diplomatic circles as insufficiently precise and too indefinite to be accepted as it stands. A more wholehearted acceptance of the ultimatum is demanded and instructions have been issued to the Entente representatives in Athens to this effect.

The Allies will not permit 15 days' delay in the acceptance of their demands and will not raise the blockade until full satisfaction is assured.

T. W. LAWSON IS  
SUMMONED TO  
"LEAK" HEARING

Rules Committee Given Added Powers to Reopen Inquiry and Bring Pressure to Bear to Get Wanted Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Rules Committee of the House this morning voted to reopen the public hearings on the alleged "peace note leak" and recall possible witnesses who have been mentioned and not heard. Thomas W. Lawson has been summoned again and further pressure will be brought to compel him to answer questions which he has refused to answer.

The committee will also recall the managing editor of the Dow Jones ticker service who said on the stand that one of his reporters brought in the information upon which was based the ticker statement that a peace note was coming, the ticker statement having been published before the Dow Jones company had received, through regular channels, the news from Washington that Secretary Lansing had stated that "a note" was to be handed out for release the next day.

The Rules Committee brought before the House today two resolutions so that it will be acting during the rest of the public hearings with full authority than when Mr. Lawson declined to give the names of a congressman and others who, he claimed to have been told, were connected with stock speculation on the leak.

One resolution empowers the Rules Committee to require answers whether upon first hand or hearsay evidence. Mr. Lawson is specifically mentioned in the resolution and the committee is especially directed to demand answers from him, even as to hearsay. Both resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote and are as follows:

"Resolved, that, in the consideration of House Resolution numbered 420 and 429, committed to the Committee on Rules, said committee be and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to require witnesses to answer all questions propounded by said committee or any member thereof, touching the subject matter of said resolutions, and to require any witness called before it, to testify fully as to any information in his possession whether in the nature of hearsay testimony, or otherwise, relevant to the matters set forth in said resolutions, and said committee is specifically directed to require one Thomas W. Lawson to name any members of Congress or other person alleged by him in his testimony before said committee on Jan. 8 and 9, 1917, to have given him any information relating to the subject matter of said resolution or either of them.

"Resolved, That, in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by reference to it of House Resolution 420, the Committee on Rules shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and to employ such stenographic and clerical assistance as may be necessary. The expenses incurred hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers ordered by said committee, signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the committee on accounts, evidenced by the signature of the chairman thereof."

The Rules Committee, Chairman Henry announced, has subpoenaed Mr. Lawson again and expected to have him appear at the reopened public hearing on Monday morning. The committee holds an executive session this afternoon at which it is understood that plans for carrying the reopened investigation further will be made. Other witnesses to be heard, in addition to James Reilly of the Dow Jones Company and Wall Street Journal, include Donald McDonald of Boston, to whom Mr. Lawson is said to have told what Mr. Lawson refused to tell the Rules Committee; S. B. Friday, who gave information to Representative Wood in evidence of a leak, and R. C. McKinnon, a Chicago broker of the firm of Thompson and McKinnon.

A sharp party division in the Rules Committee was fought out on the floor with an equally sharp party division on the question of tabling the reso-

(Continued on page six, column four)

CABINET CRISIS  
IN AUSTRIA SAYS  
BERLIN JOURNAL

Resignation May Take Place Unless Agreement Is Reached on Galician Question—Efforts to Convoke Parliament

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Berliner Tageblatt says the Austrian Cabinet will probably resign this week unless it can reach an agreement with various parties concerning Galician autonomy at least. Meanwhile, Count Clem Martinic is reported as making every preparation for the convocation of the Austrian Parliament and is discussing the subject with party representatives. Yesterday he was to receive representatives of the Union of Czech Parties, and those from Ukraine today.

The main factor in the situation is that successful execution of the Germanization scheme depends on the Galician Poles being excluded from Parliament on the pretext that they must now sit in a Diet of their own.

## Peace Parties Busy

Internal Conditions Growing Worse in Austria-Hungary

By The Christian Science Monitor special from its Hungarian correspondent

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—According to a statement by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier in the Parliament at Budapest, the peace offer was initiated by Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary. It may be safely said that as far as the Monarchy is concerned the offer of peace was not made with any but sincere intentions; there is no sinister motive behind it, no diplomatic trick, for the Monarchy needs peace very badly, in fact must have it within a reasonable time if an utter collapse is to be avoided.

There are more reasons for this supposition than one could give in a volume, but the main reason is the total lack of everything and anything necessary.

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COMPOSITION  
OF PROVISIONAL  
POLISH COUNCIL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Warsaw telegram to the German press says the provisional Polish State council which will meet shortly is composed of representatives of the Conservative, Center and Radical parties.

The German Government nominees are Count Hugo Lerchenfeld Koeflering, Bavarian upper Government Councillor; Count Hutten Czapski and State Councillor Josef Czechlinsky. The Austrian nominees are Privy Councillor Baron von Konopka, Count Councillor Ignatz Rosner and Stephen Chevalier von Iszkowski.

Poles enlisting in the new army up to Dec. 31 are reported as only 1800, of whom 1100 proved unfit, many having enlisted merely for the sake of pay. Last month the Polish legions were transported to Warsaw where a great reception was organized for them as the nucleus of the new Polish army.

Previously their leader, General Pilsukshi, a Russian Pole, had been dismissed by the Germans for his independent attitude. Colonel Count Szepietowski, an Austrian Pole and member of the Austrian general staff, succeeding him. Simultaneously 60 Russian officers were released from German prisons and given one month's leave in Warsaw with the right to decide whether they would join the new Polish army or return to internment camps.

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NEW STATION AT  
EGLESTON SQUARE  
TO OPEN JAN. 19

Inauguration Will Mean Diversion of About 25,000 Persons Daily From Dudley Street

Announcement is made by the Boston Elevated today that the new Egleston Square Terminal Station will be opened for traffic at 5:40 a. m. next Saturday. The opening of this new station will mean the diversion of about 25,000 passengers, moving in both directions daily, from the East Loop at the Dudley Street Terminal Station to the new station and a decrease of 12 cars per hour on Warren Street.

The Mattapan Square car line, which runs between Dudley Street

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BERLIN SPEECH  
OF AMBASSADOR  
GERARD ARRIVES

Official Copy Shows Remarks at German Dinner Substantially as Quoted—Said He Bore "Olive Branch" to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced at the State Department this morning that an official copy of the remarks made by Ambassador Gerard on the occasion of a recent dinner in Berlin in his honor, had been received. It was stated that copy sent by the Ambassador agrees in the main with the published reports of his speech. Secretary Lansing said there would be no announcement of any action today in the case. He probably will consider the speech in a conference with the President before anything is done.

Ambassador Gerard was quoted as saying, at the dinner in question, that never had the relations of the United States and Germany been more cordial than at the present time and he was certain they would continue to be so long as the present officials were at the head of affairs in Berlin. He was quoted also as saying that he bore an olive branch from President Wilson.

While no official comment has been made on the speech this bureau is able to say that the Government has been much embarrassed by the reports of the Ambassador's remarks and also by the remarks credited to Minister Van Dike.

The speech of the Ambassador at Berlin has been regarded as especially indiscreet, coming as it did at a most critical time when the President was seeking to remove conditions that have brought this country to the verge of war with Germany. Furthermore, what the Ambassador said is considered as playing directly into the hands of the German propaganda that has sought to represent this Government as acting in concert with Germany for peace.

Further embarrassment is occasioned at this time by the possible misinterpretation that might be placed on any punitive measure in the case of the Ambassador. If he should be removed it would be tantamount to serving notice on Berlin that what he said was not true, as they would so consider any action that might be taken. The only "olive branch" he took back to Berlin, it is understood, consisted of instructions from the President to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity of instructing submarine commanders to avoid any further "mistakes," in order that this Government might feel assured that Germany was keeping her pledge not only in purpose but also in deed.

## Fifth German War Loan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Berlin statement says instalments of the fifth German war loan paid last week amount to \$15,000,000 marks, the total amount paid being 96 per cent of subscriptions.

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AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The fifth Austrian war loan is now stated to have produced approximately 4,500,000,000 kronen. The papers describe it as a brilliant success and as a real loan of allegiance to the young Emperor.

JUDGE CLARK ASKS  
ACTION ON SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, N. C.—Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina urged that the Legislature of this State pass a bill this winter conferring presidential suffrage upon women, in an address at Greenville before the Woman's Suffrage League. "This will require only a majority vote in each House, and will not need to be ratified at the ballot box," said Justice Clark. "As the Democratic Party has pledged itself for equal suffrage by 'State action' no member of the Legislature who stands by the platform of his party can vote against it. The same is true of the Republican members of the Legislature, for that party, too, is pledged to equal suffrage by 'State action.'"

## GERMAN MARMALADE SUPPLY

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday, by wireless to Sayville)—Germany's supplies of marmalade are sufficient for the army and the civilian population until June, the Overseas News Agency says. The marmalade is being distributed to municipal authorities, by whom it will be retailed at about 7 pfennigs a pound.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from "Memories of the Kaiser's Court," by Anne Topham. Published by Methuen & Co., London. Photograph by Seile & Kuntze.

Kaiser Wilhelm II and his eldest grandson

BRIGHT OPENING  
FOR NEW WAR  
LOAN IN BRITAIN

Big Subscriptions Mark Initial Appearance — Municipalities Pledge Support to Project

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is impossible to estimate the total of the first day's subscription to the war loan. The following are the chief subscribers to date: Prudential Assurance Company £20,000,000; Pearl Assurance Company, £1,600,000; British Dominions General Assurance, £1,350,000; Liverpool Corporation, £2,000,000. A Cardiff merchant subscribes £250,000.

A conference of Lord Mayors and chairmen of urban district councils and war savings committees throughout the country, was held yesterday and was addressed by Mr. Bonar Law, who pointed out that for the first time great provincial municipalities had been asked to cooperate in a war loan. A resolution was passed promising the utmost support of municipalities. Liverpool's million contribution was mentioned and is an example of what other cities will do.

Indications are that the loan will prove the greatest by far in history.

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KAISER VIEWS  
ENTENTE REPLY  
TO WILSON NOTE

Issues Proclamation to German People Affirming Confidence in Final Victory—Ready for All Sacrifices, He Declares

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

—In a "proclamation to the German People," issued today, the Kaiser deals with the Entente reply to President Wilson's recent note. The Allies' purpose to crush Germany and enslave Europe is now, he declares, made clear; but as they have failed in 30 months of war and "unscrupulous economic" fighting to accomplish subjugation of the Central Powers, so will their future efforts fail.

The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Our enemies have dropped the mask. After refusing peace with scorn and hypocritical words of love for peace and humanity, they now, in replying to the United States, have gone beyond that and admitted their lust of conquest, the baseness of which is enhanced by calumnious assertions. Their aim is the crushing of Germany; dismemberment of her allied powers and enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece with gnashing teeth is now enduring.

"But what in 30 months of blood-fest fighting and unscrupulous economic war they could not achieve, they will also fail to accomplish in the future. Our glorious victories and the iron strength of will with which our fighters at the front and at home have borne all hardship and distress is a guarantee for the future that our beloved fatherland has nothing to fear. "Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble the strength of every German, man or woman, whether devoted to fighting, to work, or to suffering. We are ready for all sacrifices. The God who planted this glorious spirit of freedom in our brave people's hearts will also give us and our noble allies, tested in battle, full victory over all the enemy's lust for power and rage for destruction."

Dutch Comments

Telegraaf Raises Question as to Schleswig-Holstein

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

—In commenting on the reply of the Entente to President Wilson the Telegraaf says:

"The Entente program may appear to some neutrals to be too merciless, too radical, and thus unacceptable to the enemy, but in any case it has the great merit of clearness and should give complete satisfaction to President Wilson, who asked both parties to state their terms."

The Telegraaf considers the restitution of provinces formerly taken by force or against the wishes of their inhabitants must certainly include Schleswig and Holstein.

The Nieuwe van den Dag, which is a strong peace advocate, is displeased with the Entente note. It says:

"The Allies could hardly have made it known more clearly that they do not wish to hear of peace. The Entente's war aims are plans of conquest, not as regards restoration of Belgium, Serbia, etc., but in the talk about the principle of nationalities and the removal of Alsace-Lorraine, Austria's Slavic and Rumanian territories, and Turkey."

The Handelsblad says it is disappointed in discovering in the peace terms of the Entente Allies, as set forth in their reply to President Wilson, "an inconsequent mixture of the ideals of right with the ordinary conceptions of conquest, which have nothing to do with right."

The paper refers to the difficulties inseparable from the realization of the idea of nationalities, but approves this ideal and also the demands for the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and other occupied territories. It disapproves of the clause regarding the restoration of territories formerly wrested from the Allies. Alluding to Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig and the proposal to expel the Turks from Europe, it says that one might as well declare that America should be restored to the Indians.

The Handelsblad hopes that Armenia will not be left in the hands of Turkey and strongly criticizes the German note to neutrals. It describes the argument about England's encircling policy as stupid and is astonished at the further attempt to justify the invasion of Belgium.

## French Press on Reply

PARIS, France (Saturday)—"Our

aims in the war thus defined," says the Temps in a leader on the Entente reply to President Wilson, "imply the liberation of Europe and of Germany herself from the Prussian yoke. When that shall have been accomplished we may talk of peace."

"The Entente governments have touched the key to the problem. It remains for them to solve it by arms, utilizing fully their resources and co-ordinating effectively their efforts."

Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, says: "Our enemies are now in possession of our true aims. They can compare them with their own and deduce therefrom the degree of our

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## POST BELLUM LEAGUE CALLED UNAMERICAN

Former War Secretary Garrison Condemns World Alliance to New York Bar Association—Alien Participation Deplored

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, in delivering his annual address before the New York State Bar Association last night, declared that a nation, like an individual, has all it can do to govern its own affairs wisely and properly, and condemned the proposed post bellum league to enforce peace, to which the President has committed himself in his peace notes to the powers of Europe.

He expressed the opinion that there would probably always be wars, and asked if mixing in the affairs of other nations was not a surer way to produce war than to prevent it. This was why he thought a world alliance dangerous. He thought it un-American because the United States had policies and principles singularly its own, and participation in a league of nations could have no other result than a participation by aliens in the management of our affairs and the determination of our destinies.

"I, for one," he said, "would not consent to enter into any such agreement through fear. Fear, I mean, of what might happen to my nation if I did not have the support of other nations, assured by alliance, in the event of aggressions against my nation. We have the means and the men to provide for our own safety and if we will not avail ourselves of them, we are not worth saving. I would not consent to enter any such alliance purely because of the supposed beneficial effect to other nations, unless it was essentially beneficial to my own nation."

"A nation, like an individual, has all it can do to govern its own concerns wisely and properly, and that is a task requiring its virtues, its strength and its intelligence. It can best serve mankind by developing itself along lines of its native and peculiar genius. If each nation so devoted itself, there would be no need of an alliance to prevent war or preserve peace. It would hesitate long and consider thoroughly whether mixing in the affairs of other nations of the world was not probably a surer way to produce war than to prevent it. A mesalliance is more likely to produce discord than if the respective parties had continued to live separate, self-respecting, self-reliant lives."

"If such an alliance deals only with the trifling superficial things which lie on the surface, then it never can amount to anything. If it, however, covers all questions between nations, then no nation has a right to enter it unless it is willing to have its own concerns decided by alien minds and alien motives."

### Women Are Admitted

New York Bar Association Favors Membership Application

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first debate of the fortieth annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, which opened yesterday, was over the admission of women. It ended in a victory for two who had applied for membership.

The debate was precipitated by the report of Meier Steinbrink for the executive committee, in which it was said that Clarice Margolies Baright of Manhattan and George Hare of Groton had applied for membership in the association. It appeared that a majority of the committee endorsed the applications, but that a minority thought the admission of women inadvisable. So it decided to refer the matter to the association.

James F. Judge of Brooklyn argued against taking women in, but he was in a hopeless minority, and after speeches by members who argued that if a woman had brains enough to be a lawyer she had a right to become a member of a lawyers' association, the women applicants were elected with only three dissenting votes.

### BOPP AND VON SCHACK RELIEVED FROM DUTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has informed the State Department that he has relieved from duty Franz Bopp and von Schack, respectively consul-general and vice-consul at San Francisco, recently convicted of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring to destroy munitions consigned to the Entente Allies.

Dr. Erich Zoepffel, German consul-general at Seattle, the State Department was informed, has been ordered to San Francisco to take the place of Bopp temporarily. Bopp and von Schack are relieved pending appeal from the verdict returned in the United States District Court at San Francisco. The German embassy acted in the case entirely on its own initiative.

## NEW SCHEME TO PROMOTE FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Federation of British Industries have drawn His Majesty's Government's attention to certain points in connection with the position of British external trade after the war.

It appears inevitable, they remark, that economic conditions after the war, and more particularly those which will exist in belligerent countries, will greatly increase the severity of the competition in foreign markets at the very time that the necessity of meeting the heavy charges consequent upon war expenditure will render it a vital necessity for British productions to secure a greatly increased sale in such markets. This situation will involve a great increase of effort upon the part of all persons, organizations, and individuals concerned with the industry and commerce of the country; but, above all, a very heavy responsibility will be thrown upon the Government commercial service, and, in particular, upon the departments and services charged with the promotion of foreign trade and with the collection and distribution of foreign commercial intelligence. The federation are convinced that these responsibilities will be of such a nature that the duties, character and scope of these departments and services will require radical reorganization and a very considerable extension.

The federation urge most strongly upon His Majesty's Government the vital importance of taking immediate steps to reorganize the service, in order that the conclusion of peace may not find the country unprepared to face the serious industrial and commercial competition in foreign countries which must be an inevitable consequence of the war. The reorganization and development of the personnel and methods of this service must necessarily be a work demanding considerable time, and disastrous consequences may ensue if this work is not undertaken at once. The recommendations of the federation are:

That all the activities undertaken by the Government in connection with the promotion of British trade in foreign countries should be concentrated in a single department, the Foreign Office. That the commercial duties of the Foreign Office and Foreign Services should include: (a) The direction of all services abroad; (b) The collection and distribution of all industrial, financial and commercial information relating to foreign countries; (c) The prompt and vigorous support of all British efforts to secure contracts, concessions, or orders; (d) Advice to the department in charge of industrial and commercial affairs on all questions in the United Kingdom which may affect foreign trade; (e) Advice to His Majesty's Government as to the conditions on which they should proceed with the issue of foreign loans in the United Kingdom.

That really efficient machinery should be established to coordinate the work of the Foreign Office and of the department in charge of industrial and commercial affairs.

That in order to enable the Foreign Office and Foreign Services to undertake the reorganization and expansion necessary to the efficient discharge of the functions enumerated above, large increase should be made in the funds placed at their disposal.

### KING OF SPAIN'S REGARD FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mme. Gabriel Reval gives an account of her visit to Spain and her interview with King Alfonso XIII in a recent issue of the Revue des Deux Mondes. Mme. Reval, who wished to express to the King the gratitude of the French families for the humanitarian work which he has undertaken on behalf of prisoners of war, was received in a small salon upholstered in white moire with furnishings not unlike those of one of the minor apartments of old Versailles. "I request you, madame," said the King, "to state in your great Review, that my wish for peace does not mean that I desire peace at any price: that would be committing an offense towards France, and I have a great love for France. But my duty as the sovereign of a neutral country is to hope that the sufferings which are the portion of so many peoples shall have an end."

These were, says Mme. Reval, the King's own words. He asked me if I was pleased with my visit to Spain and I told him that I felt privileged at being able to study the way in which he works for the prisoners of war was organized, and at having the opportunity of thanking him for his kindly solicitude for our soldiers. The King, however, seemed to think that it was the most natural thing in the world for him to do what he could for the soldiers of a country for which he has so high a regard. "I love France," he repeated, "and I do not forget the welcome which Paris gave me. And to the regret which Mme. Reval expressed at an unfortunate incident which marked the visit, he returned the country answer that he could wish for nothing better than to have been under fire while riding at the head of French cuirassiers. Referring to the letters which he constantly receives from families in France who have lost relatives in the war, he said that the self-abnegation and love of country which they expressed was a continual marvel to him.

## CANADIANS HOLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL UNITY

Good Feeling Between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario Promoted in Meeting at Toronto—Racial Issue Lessened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In the summer of 1916 it was keenly realized in Ontario that unless something was done to improve the drift of feeling between this Province and Quebec, national unity in the Dominion might become endangered and the good feeling that the opening of the war developed might disappear. The matter was discussed in informal conferences in both provinces, which resulted in a meeting here last June, when it was proposed that a delegation of 50 representative Ontario men should visit Quebec and get in touch with a similar number of French Canadians to ascertain the possibility of a more friendly feeling being developed.

Last August the first meeting took place in Montreal, and after a frank and friendly discussion of the racial situation, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"We, French and English-speaking Canadians, in conference assembled for the promotion of national unity, having established, by friendly intercourse, a mutual respect and a firm conviction in the innate fair-mindedness of the vast majority of both races, do hereby place ourselves on record as the unalterable belief that there is not now, nor never will be in the future, any issue between the two races in Canada which cannot, and, of right, should not, be amicably and equitably settled, and in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the great majority of all concerned."

At this meeting Ontario extended an invitation for a return visit, to take place in Toronto on Jan. 8, 9 and 10, and for the past three days 80 of Quebec's most prominent men have been the guests of this city. Headed by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, the *bonne entente* delegates reached here on the 8th. Two-thirds of them were from Montreal and Quebec City. Receptions were given at the City Hall, Government House, University and Victoria College, and other places were visited.

At a banquet at the King Edward, Sir Lomer Gouin made an address, in which he said the French-Canadians were proud of being British subjects, and that "a better time cannot be chosen for our brotherhood of the English-speaking peoples, for there is closer union of hearts and thought than ever before between the two great mother nations across the sea. Each is giving of its dearest and costliest for the freedom and the defense of the liberties of the other. Englishmen and Frenchmen are fighting for the sacred things which are common to both. They are mingling on the battlefields of France for the triumph of human right and justice and for the aid of the defenseless of the community. This is the time, therefore, to preach and practice unity in Canada. Nature, history and Providence alike proclaim our brotherhood. History records a past which is the pride of the Dominion, and in which every province can claim its share of the merits and glory. Nature brings us face to face every day with identical interests, teaching us the closeness of the union which is our inevitable destiny. The Englishman, the Scot and the Irishman could go across the sea and say he was 'going home.' The French-Canadian's only home is Canada. Why should we not bend every energy to weld together these splendid elements we have. We are weaving a fabric of a nation on the loom of time. Let us make it a perfectly harmonious whole, in which everything we have to contribute for good shall appear."

Premier Hebert followed an exhortation of the people of Canada to stand together for the future development and uplift of the Dominion.

### BRITISH CHIVALRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The commandant of the prisoners' camp at Osnabrück (Hanover), where a number of captured British airmen are interned, has received a letter from Prof. M. Boelcke, the father of the famous German aviator recently killed on the western front in whose behalf the officers had sent expressions of sympathy. "We beg to thank you," the professor says, "for having granted the wish of the interned gentlemen, and ask you to kindly inform them that their noble display of real chivalrous feeling has been received with heartfelt gratitude and has left a splendid impression throughout Germany. Please God, that the chivalrous relations that have ever existed between German and British airmen, and that, to our delight, has often been displayed by our men, might soon move into the relations of the nations. With heartfelt gratitude toward you and the interned British officers, yours very obediently, "(Professor) M. BOELCKE."

### LEAGUE ADDS TO ITS STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Anti-Saloon League is increasing its staff because more churches are now open to regular presentation of the league work, and because the league is preparing to focus public sentiment upon the Legislature. State Superintendent Anderson says passage of the league's remonstrance bill now seems certain.

## OBJECTIONS TO A LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

System Based on Democratic Control Regarded as Only Solution to International Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Writing in the Labor Leader, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., says: The movement to establish a League to Enforce Peace with arms behind it has something to be said in its favor, and is being accepted by influential people all over the world. But there are certain considerations connected with it which demand serious discussion before men of firm pacifist determination can support it.

First of all, there is its composition and support. Persons count. Every intelligent man acts with certain purposes, and if his purposes are not mine the movement in which he and I are both cooperating is likely to produce something which neither he nor I wish for, unless one of us is altogether mistaken as to the result of our action. In the affairs of life, cooperation does not mean that people of diverse aims should work together, but that they should oppose each other, for it is by conflict of opinion and variety of effort that wisdom and truth are discovered.

Whilst amongst the promoters of this league there are people with whom we can cooperate with propriety—and with whom we are, as a matter of fact, cooperating for certain ends—there are others who, on the question of peace and war know their attitude just as well as we know our own, with whom we have very little in common. Our proper attitude to them is to let them work out their own schemes and programs, whilst we work out ours, directing upon them what criticisms we think they require, and giving them what independent help circumstances allow.

We have only to look down a list of the promoters of this league to see thick upon it the names of people whose sincerity we need not doubt when they talk of peace in a sentimental way, but whose methods of giving their sentimentality a body of reality we believe will fail, and will fail probably with disaster.

War is a political act, an incident in political systems. It is an inevitable product of a certain method of government which in Europe now is the traditional and accepted method. A political order from which war issues as an inevitable offspring has to be destroyed before we have satisfactory guarantees of peace. The philosophy, the art, the doctrines of Clausewitz are in possession of Europe. We know why they are with us. Because the people do not rule; because the few who rule are a governing class quarrel is a people's quarrel still survives. Remedies must go down to causes. If this war ends without having sown the seeds of the destruction of all the governing castes of Europe, it will be like a child's castle built on the wet sands at low tide. The waters will return and nothing will be left to show where it was.

Force, whether used by anarchical nationalism or regulated by a committee of the rulers of anarchical nationalism, must remain an element in political policy. Logical unrealities of the nature of professors' teaching to classes of young men only mislead when they influence action and opinion in the real world of politics and affairs. They assume a world of cause and effect, of emotion and motive, in the abstract. What we as practical politicians have to assume is the world as we know it. The control of this league will be in the hands of the men who have controlled us hitherto. They are not to abandon their methods, their traditions, their conceptions of policy. The league assumes that the recalcitrant state will be tabooed by the others, whereas the most likely thing to happen is that one-half of the league will go one way, and the other the other way. Another possibility is that a league which unites the governing authorities of the European states will be an antidemocratic holy alliance.

This war, both in its origin and conduct, proves that whilst there are armaments there will be wars; that every war develops away from its origin, from Belgium to Constantinople; that this development makes a peace impossible except in the form of an armed military. This war, therefore, proves the necessity of ending the international political system of Europe, and the putting in its place a system based upon democratic control, open diplomacy, and the internationalism of our socialism. This cannot be done with any effectiveness whilst we have armies and armaments. Disarmament is not merely a state of ideal remoteness, but an immediate and practical problem. But we cannot accept with such a amount of satisfaction as would justify us in supporting it a proposal which employs armies to keep the peace, and believes that that force can be safely controlled if only the present discredited governors of Europe would do it by committee. Should it take form, the attitude of Socialists to it must be that it only changes the channels down which the ways of militarism will flow, and that of itself it is of the most minor importance in protecting the world from war.

### CANNED YAM CAMPAIGN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Southern Sweet Potato Growers' Association, with members among the leading potato planters of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, has begun a publicity campaign in an effort to stimulate a demand in the North for canned yams. An effort will be made to double the canned yam output of the plants represented in the association.

## "DRY" BILLS UP IN TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

Majority of Members Are Unit-ing in Effort to Rid the State of the Liquor Traffic—Contemplated Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Antiquor bills are holding the attention of the Tennessee Legislature now in session here, and representatives of most of the districts in the State are uniting in an effort to rid the State of the liquor traffic.

Previous to the opening of the Legislature, there was much comment to the effect that the antiquor legislation would be the cause of dissension in the houses. This has not been the case. There appears to be absolutely no division of sentiment in the present Legislature about temperance legislation.

It is doubtful whether there are a dozen men in both houses who will vote against any of the antiquor bills. There is a determined and settled intention to get rid of the liquor evil. The experience hitherto has led temperance workers to prepare measures which will help to that end.

The first of the temperance bills is the antistorage bill. It simply makes it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in Tennessee to keep in stock in any place of business, warehouse or anywhere else any intoxicating liquors, intended for sale either at wholesale or retail, as a beverage, or whether intended to be shipped or otherwise transported to any other place.

If the sheriff or any officer finds any such liquors stored, the proposed law makes it his duty to destroy them. The authors of the bill were not so sure of the officer's right to destroy, but they say the unconstitutionality of this provision shall not affect that of the other provision. A violation of the law is made punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500, with confinement in the workhouse.

The antiquor club act is equally drastic. It dodges the defects that made the locker club bill of two years ago unconstitutional. The bill makes it unlawful for any person, club, lodge or association, directly or indirectly, to keep or maintain by himself, itself or by association with others, in any manner to aid in keeping any club or lodge in which liquor is received or kept by the person in his own name or otherwise for the purpose of use as a gift or for distribution or division among the members.

The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$500, with a sentence in the workhouse. These two bills are aimed directly at the storage and club operations. They are fortified by another bill, proposing an amendment to the nuisance act, so that storage companies and locker clubs can be proceeded against under the nuisance act.

Another bill makes it unlawful for any person where the sale of liquor as a beverage is forbidden by law, to receive orders for intoxicating liquors, whether the liquor is situated in this or another State. This will eliminate the agents. It will prevent the wholesale houses, having offices in Tennessee, and warehouses in Cairo, Caruthersville and Paducah, from receiving orders in Tennessee.

But the United States mail is left. The Legislature cannot legislate about the mails. The consumer may send in an order of his own accord. He can get his liquor shipped to him, but another bill limits the amount he can get.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person, either for himself or others, to have in his possession at any one time within a period of 30 days, more than one gallon of whiskey and 40 points of beer. It matters not how the liquor is delivered, whether by express company or otherwise. The common carrier, or any person engaged in liquor delivery, shall file with the county clerk a complete record of every liquor delivery, and this record will be evidence in court.

The only exceptions are ministers or denominations using liquor for sacramental purposes, druggists, for sacramental carriers engaged in interstate commerce and officials using liquors as evidence. In case of these exceptions, more than a gallon of liquor or 40 points of beer may be possessed, but in no other. The act throws the burden of proof upon the defendant. The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$500, with a workhouse sentence.

### INDIANA PROGRESSIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—About 50 Progressives from over the State met here recently and elected Elias D. Salisbury, of this city, State chairman, and Willis Roe, of East Chicago, vice-chairman. Bert Essex, of Indianapolis, was chosen national committeeman from Indiana. In a statement the new national committeeman says: "We are taking the same course Progressives are taking in all other states. I might say that the only particular thing in which we are interested at this time is that we think mighty well of Hiram Johnson, of California."

## GERMAN PAPER'S OPINION ON THE FALL OF THE MARK

Frankfort Journal Calls for More Effective Use of Securities Owned by Germans Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is an authority on financial matters, takes a serious view of the fresh fall of the mark, which was recorded recently, and has called for energetic steps to be taken to deal with the situation.

The position in this respect, it observed, was a disagreeable contrast with the brilliant proof of Germany's military power afforded by the overthrow of Rumania, and of her capacity for endurance as illustrated by the passage of the Auxiliary Service Bill. German financial circles, it added, might be right in attributing the fall to enemy machinations devised to avenge the fall of Bucharest, but that did not alter the fact that it not only meant an increase in the cost of German imports and a corresponding rise in prices at home, but also a loss of German economic prestige abroad, and consequently a political and military reverse.

Even really neutral papers, the Frankfurter Zeitung complained, were showing an extraordinary ignorance of the actual facts in this connection, and were failing to recognize what should be clear to every one, namely, that the present fall of the mark was merely due to temporary war conditions such as Germany's isolation from the outer world, which had hampered her investments abroad and her exportation more than her importation.

Germany's true economic strength, it insisted, was shown by the results of the various war loans, and here again it deplored the fact that a phrase coined in Germany—"the money remains in the country"—had been used abroad to bolster up the ridiculous argument that the German Government raised M.10,000,000,000 or M.12,000,000,000 and then borrowed them again after having given them back to the population in the form of payment for war material, and so on. Is it difficult to understand wrote the German organ, that this is sheer nonsense? Whence could the German Empire obtain this loan of M.10,000,000,000 or M.12,000,000,000 every six months or so if it were nothing more than a question of a child's game in which these milliards were simply passed round in a circle? In reality the money does not remain in the country at all, but is positively used up in gigantic quantities for the feeding and clothing of our vast army, which has now been withdrawn from productive labor for two and a half years, for the unexampled accumulation of guns and ammunition, and for the quantities of other war material of all kinds which the war devours. And the mighty achievement of the German people consists in the fact that it is ever able to provide for this enormous consumption of goods, of munitions, and of foodstuffs by means of the unceasing labor of all its members, and by the employment of capital accumulated during long years of peaceful industry of reserves represented by manufacturing plants, transport organizations, and so on, of which we are now making use, while we expect to recuperate by means of peaceful labor later on. That is German economic strength, not the outcome of an unfavorable rate of exchange.

The recognition of this, however, the Frankfurter Zeitung continued, did not remove the injurious consequences of the fall of the mark or the necessity for combating them. That necessity, it declared, had been recognized much too late, and it was only recently that a move had been made in the right direction by means of the limitation of unnecessary imports and the withdrawal of various embargoes laid on exports. What now remained to be done was to make much more effective use of property and securities owned by Germans abroad, and of German credit in other countries, and in this connection, it considered, Germany had much to learn from England's conduct of this economic war. That country, it observed, had mobilized her store of foreign securities on a grand scale, and had also made the fullest use of her credit abroad. Germany, on the other hand, had taken no official action with regard to the first matter, and congratulated herself with regard to the second on not having incurred the enormous obligations undertaken by her opponent. In future, however, the Frankfurter organ maintained, she must cease to be either so proud or so modest. It was true that by limiting her borrowings abroad to a minimum she had reserved her credit abroad for the period after the war when she would have such great need of raw materials, but although these considerations had hitherto held good, they were not tenable in the event of a long war.

A more energetic régime must be instituted. The banks must be made to help by means of the use of their own large credit; arrangements must be made for united action between Germany and her allies so that measures taken by one government did not interfere with those taken by another, as had been the case hitherto; in short, every means must be taken of showing the world that matters would not be allowed to go on as they had done.

Such a show of determination, concluded the Frankfurter Zeitung, would be the first and most important remedy. For this much is clear: today other countries can subscribe to German war loans, buy foreign securities from German holders, and invest money in Germany—all on terms that no capitalist would ever have dreamed

## "Thank you, Passengers!"

Hundreds of travelers every day show their pleasure and satisfaction over traveling on the Baltimore & Ohio by telling their friends—

About the splendid roadbed. About the very newest types of day coaches.

About the model Pullman drawing-room, compartment and observation sleepers.

About the extra good dining service.

About the four splendid all-steel electric lighted through trains from New York to Pittsburgh and Chicago daily.

About all these trains running through Washington and the liberal sleepers offered on through tickets.

Such results justify the expenditure of \$120,000,000 spent in bettering our track, trains and equipment.

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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

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Established 1825

Resources over \$15,000,000

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Deposits and withdrawals made by mail. Dividends sent by check.

The time to save money is the time when your income is greater than your needs. By a systematic saving you can have at hand a great assistant in meeting needs that may arise in the future.

4% Dividends Since 1907

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A. Bailie Hutton

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23 West 33rd St., New York City

Business, Technical and Printed Cards, Duplicates and Engraving Books for 1917.

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of previously, and which are simply grotesque compared with the intrinsic value of such investments. But the incitement to take advantage of these opportunities will exist to a marked extent only if it is recognized abroad that there is no longer a prospect of a further improvement of those terms. So long as the foreign capitalist thinks he may expect a further decline of the German rate, he will wait. If the rate improves he will hasten to buy; and we must act accordingly."

### SECRETARY BAKER EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—There is much interest here in the projected visit to Muscle Shoals, the proposed site of the Government's nitrate plant, of Secretary of War Baker in February. Locally, the secretary's personal visit is taken to mean, first, that he is deeply interested in the scheme to acquire an unlimited source of nitration for high explosives and, secondly, that Muscle Shoals stands foremost in the minds of Government officials as the site of the proposed plant.







## Chandler &amp; Co.

TREMONT STREET—NEAR WEST

Coats of Hudson Seal  
(Dyed Muskrat)

Nearly every one made by a fashionable furrier who specialized only in Hudson Seal Coats—every one in a model of assured style and latest cut—and made from fine skins by skillful makers. Raw furs are advancing—higher prices will probably be asked for the finished coats—but Chandler & Co. will continue to sell their Coats at the January Fur Sale Prices.

Examples of the Values are noted:

	Early season price.	Now.
Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed . . . .	350.00	275.00
Hudson Seal Coat, muskrat trimmed . . . .	175.00	125.00
Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed . . . .	375.00	295.00
Hudson Seal Coat, beaver trimmed . . . .	300.00	225.00
Hudson Seal Coat, skunk collar and cuffs, . . . .	425.00	350.00
Hudson Seal Coat, skunk collar and cuffs, . . . .	195.00	135.00
Hudson Seal Coat, skunk collar and cuffs, . . . .	155.00	110.00
Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed . . . .	245.00	175.00
Hudson Seal Coat, bear trimmed . . . .	225.00	200.00

Drawn from  
Hudson Seal  
Coat  
shown by  
Chandler & Co.



## Chandler &amp; Co.

TREMONT STREET—NEAR WEST

## Stylish Muffs and Scarfs

Specializing in the finer qualities

The kinds sold by the fashionable furrier who specializes, and is a student of style—whose skins are of the finer grades, selected months in advance, and are cut and made in the better way, and show the most of value for the prices asked.

Note particularly the black furs—now so fashionable—Black Fox—Skunk—Hudson Seal—there are hundreds of pieces, all of fine quality, on sale Monday.

Hudson Seal . . . .	Muffs 12.50 to 25.00	Scarfs 12.50 to 45.00
Skunk . . . .	Muffs 19.50 to 45.00	Scarfs 12.50 to 32.50
Black Fox . . . .	Muffs 19.50 to 37.50	Scarfs 25.00 to 35.00
Natural Raccoon . . . .	Muffs 10.50 to 25.00	Scarfs 10.50 to 18.50
Mink . . . .	Muffs 25.00 to 60.00	Scarfs 25.00 to 75.00
Fur Sets . . . .	Mink, Sable, Marten, Fox, etc.	60.00 to 250.00

**Raccoon Coats—\$125 to \$145** Mostly from skins bought many months ago, when prices were much below those prevailing today—We do not know exactly what these would have to sell for if made from skins bought today—but we do know the prices would be much higher.

The Annual January  
Sale—HOSIERY  
Thousands of Pairs

A great New York importer and owner of a celebrated brand of hosiery had a number of small lots—not many pairs in each lot, but in the aggregate totaling thousands of pairs, which for various reasons he wished to close out—Chandler & Co. secured them at a very low price—these, together with several other special purchases and reductions on their own stock, make a most important sale.

Prices Far Below the Values

For Convenience of Customers who wish to purchase in three and six pair lots much of the Hosiery will be sold in this manner.

2000 Pairs Samples

Women's hose, price per pair

25c

Black lisle, lace ankle and lace clock—Black silk, lisle, light and medium weight—Black cotton, plain and ribbed top—Lisle in white and colors—Silk boot in plain and fancy effects—Extra size black cotton—Tan silk lisle, plain and emb.—Polka dot effects, and some silk hose.

Women's hose, three pairs for

95c

Black cotton hose, silk lisle hose in black, white, and tan—Black cotton hose in extra sizes, medium weight—Ingrain black cotton hose, plain black lisle hose.

Women's—Men's hose, six pairs

1.95

Women's Hose—Lavender tipped ingrain black silk lisle—Medium weight black silk lisle—Tan silk lisle—White silk lisle—Black extra size plain lisle. Men's Hose—Fibre silk plaited, medium weight—with spliced soles, heels and toes—unequaled for wear. Colors black, tan, white, navy and gray.

2400 Pairs Irregulars

Women's silk hose, per pair

65c

Black silk hose, cotton or silk lisle, double garter tops—Black silk hose, inner lined lisle garter tops—white, all silk and lisle garter tops—Extra size lisle double garter top—Colored silk hose—Extra length and wide top black silk hose—Black hand-emb. clocked—subject to slight irregularities.

## AN ASSEMBLING

Suits and Dresses for women, for small women and for misses into three great lots—Surplus stocks of suits and dresses left in the maker's show rooms—and odd lots of suits and dresses marked down from Chandler & Co.'s own stocks.

Women's, Small Women's and Misses'

## Suits Dresses Suits

Values based on original wholesale cost  
25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 50.00, 65.00 to 70.00

All at \$15 to \$25 and \$35 to \$45

In many respects this sale is most unusual. Rarely do you find a beautiful 50.00 afternoon dress assembled in the same lot with a 35.00 tailored suit, or a 70.00 evening gown or party dress with a 65.00 dress suit, or an expensive fur trimmed velvet dress suit alongside a plain tailored street dress at 35.00 or 40.00—and all included in the same lot at 15.00, 25.00 to 45.00. But such is the case, and the sale Monday will comprise just such an assembling.

## Women's New Coats

New coats may now be secured at much below early season prices for coats of like quality, as the end of the makers' season is near. Typical of the great values are about sixty coats on sale Monday at—

Wool 25.00 and 29.50 Kitten's  
Velour Ear

Made to retail earlier at 35.00 and 39.50

Three of the season's best styles are included, all warmly lined and interfined, many with deep fur collars. Mostly in dark browns, taupe and greens.

Afternoon and Evening Wraps

Satin Evening Wraps, many custom made and equal to much higher priced models, at 25.00, 35.00 to 55.00. Chiffon Velvet Wraps, rich materials, beautiful street and evening shades. Specially priced at \$5.00 to 110.00 to 150.00 and up.

New Inexpensive Dresses

13.50 and 16.75

Spring Styles in Serge and Silk

French Serge, light weight, navy or brown, with touches of emb. Sizes 34 to 44. Special 13.50. Crepe de Chine and Taffeta, afternoon styles in new high shades. Special 16.75.

New Velour Skirts

All priced 5.50—Lower Floor

For skating and other outdoor sports—plaid and check velour in blue and gold, gray and green, brown and white, mannish model, deep pockets, narrow belt.

## New Hats

In demi-season models

So successful have been the various displays of these charming hats by Chandler & Co. that about fifty new models have been made for Monday's selling.

and because large discounts can now be secured in millinery materials, very moderate prices are possible on very fine hats. Many are

Priced \$10 \$15 to \$20

Included are Turbans, Tricorne, Mushrooms, Pokes, Sailors, straight flaring, Dinner or Danse Hats, Close Hats, flower trimmed; Satin Antique Hats, Lace with Velvet Hats, Ribbon Hats, Satin with Crepe Hats, Satin with Lisere Hats.

In the January Sale

## Night Gowns at 1.00 and 1.15

A complete assortment in many styles and in qualities very difficult to secure for the above prices. All are attractively trimmed with fine laces and embroideries—nainsooks and cottons are the materials.

Undermuslins

Night Gowns, newest styles, neat trimmings—large variety in high and low neck styles. Special 1.25.

Night Gowns, French carnation design—beautifully hand embroidered—hand made. Fine quality nainsook. Special at 3.95.

Silk Undergarments

Chemises of crepe de chine, envelope style, tailored and lace trimmed effects. Special at 1.95.

Night Gowns of crepe de chine, cut full and long—elaborately trimmed with fine valenciennes laces and insertions. Special at 6.50.

SATIN CAMISOLES—several new styles, beautifully hand-embroidered, some plain tailored—others hand emb. All 1.50.

## Neckwear at About Half Price

All at 1.00 per piece

Balance of a maker's sample line—Georgette Crepe Broadcloth, Net, Organdie, Lace, Satin.

Collar and Cuff Sets

Stocks and Jabots

Dress Collars

Frilled Fichus

Sleeveless Guimpes

Dainty Vestees

Sample Neckwear—Collars, sets, stocks, vestees, organdie, net, broadcloth, pique, lace. All at about half price. 50c

## Continuing the January Clearance Sale the Entire Month in All Departments

The goods itemized are all on sale as this advertisement goes to press. Should any be sold when called for, Chandler & Co. will endeavor to supply like values.

## SPORT SWEATERS 6.95

Zephyr wool, belt of fleeced wool. Smart shades with white, gray trimmings. Fleeced wool in colors with white trimmings.

## JEWELRY

	Originally Price
2 German Silver Mesh Bags, 8.00	5.70
2 Sterling Silver Swiss Watches, 15.00	10.00
1 Gun Metal Watch, 9.50	6.50
2 Gold Plated Mesh Bags, 14.00	9.50
2 German Silver Mesh Bags, 5.00	3.50
1 Blue Enamel Swiss Watch, 12.50	8.50
2 German Silver Mesh Bags, 13.50	9.50
2 Dorin Vanities, 3.50	2.50
2 Dorin Vanities, 3.50	2.50

## CORSETS

	Originally Price
248 Pcs. Corsets, flesh and white, 3.00	1.25
183 Pcs. Corsets, flesh and white, 2.00	.75
120 Elvira Broche Corsets, 5.00	2.95
22 Elvira Corsets, 4.00	2.50
19 Elvira Corsets, 4.00	2.50
27 Elvira Corsets, 4.00	2.50
63 Corsets, 5.00	2.75
16 Elvira Broche Corsets, 4.00	1.95

## UMBRELLAS

	Originally Price
47 Women's Union Umbrellas, 4.50	3.65
2 Women's All Silk, 9.50	5.50
2 Women's Black and White, 10.00	7.50
1 Men's, gold trimmed, 16.50	8.50
2 Women's Novelty Umbrellas, 10.00	7.50
6 Men's Union Umbrellas, 4.50	3.65

## ROBES AND TUNICS

	Originally Price
3 Spangled Tunic Patterns, 12.50	8.50
2 Black Chiffon Tunic Patterns, 12.50	8.50
2 Net Bodice Patterns, beaded, 9.50	5.95
1 Flame Color Tunic (as is), 48.00	25.00
1 Black and Silver Tunic, 25.00	16.50
2 Semi-Made Velour Suits, 20.00	12.50
1 Spangled Net Robe, 100.00	65.00
2 Spangled Tunic, 35.00	16.50
2 Black Spangled Net Robes, 65.00	38.00
1 Opalescent Spangled Net Tunic, 58.00	35.00
1 Net Tunic, spangled, 38.00	35.00
1 Orchid Cup Spangled Tunic, 65.00	45.00
2 Emb. Georgette Crepe Tunics, 30.00	25.00
1 Black Spangled Net Tunic, 38.00	35.00

## INEXPENSIVE DRESSES

	Originally Price
Navy Botany Serge Dresses, 18.75	10.50
Satin Afternoon Dresses, 18.75	12.50
Serge Dresses, navy, brown, 17.50	13.50

## SEPARATE SKIRTS

	Originally Price
Satin Afternoon Skirts, 11.50	7.50
Broadcloth Skirts, 11.50	8.50
Novelty Silk Skirts, 18.75	10.50
Satin Afternoon Skirts, 18.75	10.50

## HANDKERCHIEFS

	Originally Price
Women's Linen, 1/4 in. hem, 6 for .75	.75
Women's Linen, hemmed, 6 for .90	.90
Women's Linen, sheer, medium, 6 for 1.00	1.00
Women's Linen, spoke stitching, 25	25
Men's Linen, emb. initial, 25	25

## WAISTS

	Originally Price
9 White Jap Silk Shirts, 6.50	5.00
12 Plaid Georgette Waists, 8.50	5.00
7 Embroidered Net Waists, 9.50	7.50
4 Cream Flirt Net Waists, 7.50	5.50
6 Navy Striped Georgette, white trimmed, 7.50	5.50
10 Voile Waists, ruffled fronts, 3.50	1.95
54 Cream Net Waists, 2.95	1.50
2 Dressing Georgette Waists, 40.00	35.50
4 Striped Hdkf. Linen Waists, 8.50	3.95
6 Black Lace Waists, over white (small sizes), 6.50 to 9.50	3.50

## SILK PETTICOATS

	Originally Price
4 Colored Chiffon Taffeta, 5.00	2.95
1 Rose Taffeta, French model, 12.75	7.95
1 Colored Jersey Top, 5.95	3.95
1 Washable White Satin, 22.00	14.50
2 Fancy Lace Trimmed, 10.00	7.95
1 White Taffeta, net top, 11.50	7.95
10 Colored Chiffon Taffeta and Silk Jersey Top, with Taffeta Flounce, Lengths 34 to 40 in., Special	3.95

## VEILS, SCARFS

	Originally Price
11 Chiffon Scarfs, 5.00	3.50
137 Yds. Mesh Veiling, 50	25
1 Duchess Applique Scarf, 20.00	25.00
1 Pearl Gray Net Eve. Scarf, 15.00	7.50
1 White Spanish Lace Scarf, 8.50	5.00
2 White Hand Run Scarfs, 10.00	7.50

## LACES, TRIMMINGS

	Originally Price
11 1/2 Yds. Black Chantilly Me. 1.00	.50
4 1/2 Yds. Novelty Medallion, .75	.25
66 Yds. Cotton Net, 54 in., 1.00	.45
9 Yds. Net Edge, gold emb., 2.00	.45
11 Yds. Silver Tucked Net, 7.50	3.95
10 1/2 Yds. Duchess Lace Demi, 10.50	4.95
6 1/2 Yds. Fillet Veil, 1.00	.50
1 Pcs. Gray Edge, 18 yds., 8.00	4.35
3 1/2 Yds. Silver Flouncing, 3 1/2 yds., 28.00	11.85
1 Pcs. Black Net, gold emb., 15.00	9.50
1 Pcs. Black Net, gold emb., 15.00	9.50
6 Japanese Silk Emb. Shawls, 3.95	1.95
17 Pcs. Chinese Emb. Bands, 1.95	.95

## HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

	Originally Price
36 Table Cloths, 24x36, 7.00	5.55
5 Doz. Napkins, 24x24, Special	6.75
13 Doz. Napkins, 24x24, Special	6.75
10 Table Cloths, 22x22, Special	4.55
10 Table Cloths, 22x22, Special	4.55
10 Doz. Napkins, 24x24, Special	7.50
25 Unfinished Doilies, 12x12 in., 35	.45
36 Round Doilies, 6 1/2 in., 30	.25
20 Emb. Doilies, 6 1/2 in., Special	1.05
12 Emb. Scarfs, 20x45 in., Special	2.75
72 Sheets, 81x108, Special	1.05
36 Wool Puffs, 7.00	6.00

## COLORED SILKS

	Originally Price
20 Yds. Imported Velveteen, 1.50	1.00
1 Pattern Hdkf. Satin, 12.00	9.25
10 Yds. White Jap Silk, Special	.55
10 Yds. Turquoise Blue Crepe, 2.50	1.95
42 Yds. Gray Crepe de Chine, 2.00	1.50
51 Yds. Natural Shantung, 2.00	1.25
2 1/2 Yds. White Tinsel Novelty, 12.50	3.95
16 Yds. Burgundy Corduroy, 2.50	1.50
1 Pattern Blue Poulin, 15.00	9.00
1 Dress Pattern Nov. Crepe, 12.00	9.50
16 Yds. Striped Wash Silk, 2.00	1.50
1 Pattern Pink Satin, 12.00	9.00
6 Patterns Net, Shantung, 10.50	1.25
15 Yds. French Blue Corduroy, 2.00	1.25
10 Yds. Court Satin Novelty, 8.50	3.00
29 Yds. French Satin, navy blue, Special	3.45
4 Yds. Novelty Velvet, 3.50	.95
12 Yds. Navy Velveteen, white stripe, 2.50	1.00
1 Pattern Dress de Chine, 12.00	9.00
5 Yds. Black Satin, 4.00	2.95

## DRESS GOODS

	Originally Price
1 Pattern Chubidat Cloth, 10.00	5.00
1 Pattern Summer Sulting, 20.00	5.00
1 Pattern Summer Sulting, 15.00	5.00
1 Pattern Beseda Gaborline, 7.50	5.00
1 Pattern Brown Ottoman, 18.50	10.00
1 Suit Pattern Brown Check, 30.00	10.00

## GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

	Originally Price
29 White Vests, 2.25	1.40
53 Envelope Undie Suits, 2.75	1.50
73 Pcs. Bloomers, 2.30	1.25

## RUGS: ORIENTAL, DOMESTIC

	Originally Price
1 Domestic Rug, 9x12, 67.50	29.50
2 Scotch Rugs, 10x13 1/2, 85.00	19.75
4 Mats (as are), 1.00	4.85
1 India Rug, 11x9 1/2, 125.00	75.00
1 Rajah-Mir, 12x9, 330.00	235.00
1 Wool Rug, 3x9, 6.00	1.95
1 Hamadan, 12x9, 17.50	9.15
3 Bigelow-Hfd. Rugs, 9x12, 70.00	49.50
1 Scotch Rug, 9x12, 38.50	15.00
1 Saddle-Back and Mat, 5.00	2.50
7 Shirvans, 12x9, 85.00	45.00
4 Hand-Tufted Samples, 24x9, 10.00	4.85
1 Indo-Chinese, 12x8, 300.00	125.00
1 India Carpet, 11x10 1/2, 250.00	145.00
1 Chinese, 12x9, 25.00	15.00
4 Mousie and Shirvans, 32.00	18.00
1 India Carpet, 13x8 1/2, 350.00	185.00
1 Shirvan, 17x10, 17.50	12.50
1 Indo-Chinese, 12x8, 185.00	125.00

## FLORENCE ART WARE

	Originally Price
Ten Plates, 3.50 to 5.50	1.95
Milk Pitchers, 3.50 to 5.50	1.95
Jardiniere, 17.50	12.50
Cups and Saucers, 3.50 to 5.50	1.95

## VANITY BAGS



## EQUALITY URGED FOR SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Commissioner of Education Says Children of Poorer Towns and Cities Should Have Same Opportunities as Others

Equality of opportunity with a result that no child in the Commonwealth shall lose his chance for his own highest development by reason of his own poverty or that of his family or the community in which he lives, is an ideal the practical accomplishment of which the new commissioner of education, Dr. Payson Smith, hopes to see brought out in Massachusetts. To bring this about he would "tax wealth where it is for the education of children where they are."

In other words, he would have a mill tax such as is accepted by most states as a just way of assessing all property of the State with some equitable method of distributing the proceeds so that educational privileges shall be equalized.

The elements of justice argue for this equality of opportunity and the arguments of material welfare also are favorable to it, Dr. Smith says, since every community is affected adversely or favorably by the quality of education in other communities.

In partial illustration of the need the following figures are taken from the Cullerley report of 1906, the latest available. Nahant, on a tax rate of 1.10 mills produced \$52.10 per pupil in average membership, while Goshen on the higher tax rate of 1.50 mills produced but \$4.43 per pupil, and East Longmeadow on a tax rate of 8.55 mills, produced but \$14.17 per pupil.

Among the cities, Boston on a tax rate of 2.35 mills produced \$33.86 per pupil, while Lynn with a tax rate of 4.55 mills produced but \$28.65 per pupil. These indicate "how easy it is for the wealthier towns and cities of Massachusetts to maintain their extensive school systems," the report reads, "and what a burden it would be to many of the poorer towns to comply, unaided, with the requirements of the laws of the State relating to the maintenance of schools."

Two objections, one theoretical, the other practical, are raised against the plan, Dr. Smith says. The first is that the creation of a large State fund would tend toward centralization of authority. This would not necessarily happen, he believes, since many states having large school funds permit most liberal experimentation. The most radical experiment being tried by any local school system is being undertaken in Gary, Ind., which maintains its schools to quite an extent from State funds and has a reasonable measure of State control.

The second objection is that one community should not be required to pay the expenses of educating the children of another community but this he believes would disappear if there is acceptance of the idea that the State as a distinct entity has an obligation to equalize the opportunities afforded educationally.

In all the New England States except Massachusetts a considerable State tax is now levied, the proceeds of which are used to aid local communities in providing adequate public instruction.

Inequalities of education are now more acute than in earlier years when industrial and social conditions were more uniform. The tendency now is for groups to withdraw to certain areas, thus creating wide diversity of educational needs and problems.

Tracing the changing ideals of educational responsibility, Dr. Smith points out that it began, with the family when each man thought only in terms of the education of his own children.

This broadened in time to neighborhood responsibility as embodied in the district school system. That in turn was enlarged to include all the children in a community giving no preference to one section over another. This is the present system, each town in the State held responsible for the education of the children within its borders. The time has now come, Dr. Smith believes, when there should be State responsibility which would place the resources of the State behind the entire educational program of the State. Massachusetts has led other states in what it has required towns to do for their children but lagged behind other states in applying State responsibility for the maintenance of educational opportunity, he says.

## CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Henry J. Skiffington, United States commissioner of immigration at Boston, Jeremiah J. Hurley, deputy commissioner and Mayor Curley held a conference this afternoon on the advisability of the municipal and Federal governments cooperating on establishing an office of the United States free employment service in the business section of Boston. The conference will continue through this afternoon and the conclusions are not expected to be made public until this evening.

At present the Long Wharf United States Immigration Station is used for the free employment work and the quarters are paid to be too small. Investigation of possible sites in East and South Boston has been made by the commissioner so that if the cooperation of the city is secured work may be started at once.

## NEW CONSTITUTION UP TO LAWMAKERS OF NORTH DAKOTA

Farmers' Nonpartisan League Plans State-Owned Packing Plants and Flour Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The North Dakota Legislature closed its first full week with the introduction of a revised State constitution, which, if passed, will go to the people at special election. The revision plan provides for the adoption of the farmers' nonpartisan league program of state-owned packing plants, flour mills, and terminal elevators, and State hail insurance; paves the way for the short ballot; provides for four year terms for all State and County officers; for quadrennial sessions of the Legislature, for four year terms for members, and for a four-fifths decision from the Supreme Court in order to hold any act unconstitutional.

Recall of elective officers and judges, use of a nonpartisan ballot and simplified initiative and referendum are provided for. The league is staking everything on immediate revision of the constitution, which is opposed by the conservative element which controls the Senate. The Senate this week passed the Illinois plan of limited franchise for women, the bill not requiring a constitutional amendment, and also approved an amendment which would give women the full franchise in 1920. The amendment providing for State hail insurance was passed.

Bills were introduced providing that three of five members of the Supreme Court shall be bona-fide farmers; for exemption from taxation of farm improvements; for the short ballot electing only the Governor; for a commission form of government, with nine commissioners to replace the Legislature; for a smaller legislative body and a four year term instead of two years; for four year terms for all State officials; for a fire insurance rating bureau, supervised by the Commissioner of Insurance.

## HORTICULTURAL FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW PRESENTED

Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1917 state today with a fruit and flower show following the annual inaugural meeting this morning. At the meeting this morning Richard M. Saltonstall, president of the society, read his annual address; Walter Hunnewell reported as treasurer, and William P. Rich gave the secretary's report. Other reports of committees and trustees followed. All officers were reelected with the exception of changes in the trustees and committees.

Edward B. Wilder is the delegate to the State Board of Agriculture. Committees for 1917 are: Prizes and exhibitions, James Wheeler, chairman, John K. M. L. Farquhar, T. D. Hatfield, Duncan Finlayson and Thomas Roland; for plants and flowers, William Anderson, chairman, Arthur H. Fewkes, Arthur E. Griffin, S. J. Goddard and Donald McKenzie; fruits, Edward B. Wilder, chairman, William N. Craig, and Isaac H. Locke; vegetables, John L. Smith, chairman, Edward Parker and William C. Rust; gardens, Richard M. Saltonstall, chairman, John S. Ames, William Nicholson, David R. Craig, Charles Sander, and Charles H. Tenney; on order of gardens, Henry S. Adams, chairman, Dr. Harris Kennedy, Miss Margaret A. Rand, Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody and James Wheeler.

Amounts totaling \$3500 have been appropriated by the society for prizes during 1917. Among the flowers which are shown today are carnations, orchids, roses and sweet peas and the fruits and vegetables include apples, pears, grapes, cucumbers, mushrooms, rhubarb, tomatoes and a collection of salad plants. This is the only show in January.

February has one show, coming on the 3d, when begonias, orchids and cucumbers may be shown, according to the year book issued today. The spring exhibition starts March 21 and concludes March 25. Acacias, amaryllis, astilbes, azaleas, camellias, hyacinths and other flowers are scheduled to be exhibited. Plants include orchids, palms, roses, rhododendrons, roses and tulips.

The iris exhibition comes May 26 and other shows during 1917 are: The outdoor flower show on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute in June; the rose, peony and strawberry exhibition on June 23 and 24; the sweet pea exhibition on July 7 and 8; the gladiolus and phlox exhibition on Aug. 11 and 12; the children's gardens show on Sept. 1 and 2; the dahlia and fruit exhibition on Sept. 8 and 9; and a special exhibition of fruits, the date to be announced.

## TALLEST STACK TO BE BUILT

TACOMA, Wash.—Plans for the construction of the largest smokestack in the world at the Tacoma Smelting Company's plant at Ruston have been practically completed. The giant stack will be 550 feet high, 30 feet higher than the one at Butte, Mont., now the largest in the world. The stack will be built to secure a large part of the precious metals which now are lost to the smelter in the form of dust.

## MR. TAGUE WORKING FOR TUBES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill providing for transmission of mails by pneumatic tubes in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, was offered in the House today by Representative Tague of Boston. A vote is expected this afternoon.

## PLYMOUTH MAY HAVE PAGEANT IN TRICENTENARY

Various Plans for Celebrating Landing of Pilgrims Include Restoration of Water Front Where the Rock Is Located

Outstanding features of the proposal for permanent improvements at Plymouth, Mass., in connection with the celebration in 1920 of the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, submitted by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to the Massachusetts Legislature, are the restoration of the water front, erection of a memorial hall on Cole's Hill where the colonists built their first homes, and the presentation of a historical pageant.

In its report the commission submitted three separate plans for the celebration in 1920, all without recommendation. One plan provides for an international exposition in Boston at an estimated cost of \$18,000,000. A second plan calls for a cultural exposition on a temporary island in the Charles River Basin, where opera houses, concert halls, theaters and similar buildings would be constructed for which the cost will approximate \$15,000,000. The third plan provides for certain permanent alterations and improvements in Plymouth at an estimated cost of \$1,884,300.

Proposed improvements on the Plymouth water front contemplate no change in the location of the Rock from its original position, but a large part of the wharf in the immediate foreground is to be removed, as well as the buildings on Town Point and Brewster streets and the surrounding land on the water front. A granite-faced retaining seawall, surmounted by a stone balustrade, is contemplated.

A new pier is also included in the plans for the water front, together with a circular projection into the harbor with a descending flight of stairs. On either side of this projection the water line would be on a level with the base of the Rock. It is estimated that land damages incident to the water front improvements would not exceed \$200,000, while dredging, excavating and filling, seawall, pier, roadways, walks and ornamental railings would cost an additional sum of \$500,000.

While plans are included for a new canopy for the Rock at an estimated cost of \$33,000, another set of plans will be submitted later by the National Society of Colonial Dames, one of the many patriotic organizations desirous of making some material contribution toward the success of the celebration. Specifications are being drawn for a canopy to be presented by the society if acceptable.

A general description of the improvements contemplated for Cole's Hill is given in the reports as follows: "On leaving the Rock, the visitor would ascend the broad flight of granite steps, with granite balustrade, and after crossing the new road which comes in front of the hall (Memorial Hall), would reach a terrace about four feet above the crest of Cole's Hill, upon which a superb view of the harbor would be obtained. This terrace is approximately 50 by 125 feet, and besides the steps towards the Rock, there are steps at either end.

"The hall should be a building of extreme simplicity, suggestive of the temperament of those in whose memory it is erected. It should be built of New England granite, the material which the colonists first used when they attempted permanent monumental work. Its type of architecture should be the English treatment of the classic motives.

"The building as planned contains a large entrance vestibule, from which one reaches coat rooms, toilet rooms, etc., and a hall which seats 1000. In addition, there is a smaller hall in the basement, which can be used for meetings or banquets. Several committee rooms are planned in the second floor. On this floor also there is a gallery looking down in the hall hall, therefore at times of large gatherings many more than 1000 could be accommodated.

"The interior of the building has been planned to provide excellent opportunity for sculptural tablets and mural decorations, intended to recall the historical events for which the building is intended as a memorial.

"Although the building is to be erected to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims in connection with the treatment of the water front and proper architectural emphasis of Plymouth Rock, it is intended and planned for meetings of historical and patriotic societies, conventions, etc., and a hall, the interior of which would year by year become rich with painting and sculpture descriptive of the lives and deeds of our first settlers."

"The estimated cost of the land taken on Cole's Hill is \$75,000, and the cost of Memorial Hall \$600,000. The estimates furnished the commission for the cost of the terraces in front of the hill, with all the steps and railings and the flight of granite steps down the hill to the Rock and the granite balustrades, are \$30,000. The cost of roads, paths, grading, planting spaces, grading, seeding, planting of trees, and grading of several streets required to carry out the plan, is \$35,000.

Tentative plans for the pageant were prepared for the commission by Prof. George F. Baker of Harvard University. A brief description of the pageant follows: "Its episodes present the story of the early explorations in Plymouth Bay before the landing, the struggles for religious toleration and individual freedom in England and Holland, the

# Thresher Brothers

The Specialty Silk Store

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

We Have Moved to Much Larger Quarters

and therefore take great pleasure and just a bit of pardonable pride in this cordial invitation to you to attend the Most Important Sale in our entire business history. In fact it is to be two great sales combined in one.

First, to fittingly mark the Removal to and opening of the

New Thresher Buildings, four buildings made over into one great selling space by beautiful archways and extending from Temple Place through to West Street, with four elevators instead of one, as in our old building.

Second, our Annual

## January Clearance Sale

will be combined with this dedicatory sale. All the energy, all the force, all the knowledge that we could command for the past six months has been focused on this event that we now invite you to attend, and we assure you that you will find it greatly to your advantage to do so.

Remember, that we were the originators of the up-stairs

silk store idea, avoiding the exorbitant rentals of the street floor, and at the same time securing perfect daylight for the matching and selecting of materials.

We promise you now that there will be no crowding, no delay, four elevators, plenty of intelligent salespeople to wait on you.

Only one store in Boston. Note well the street numbers.

5th FLOOR

## SILKS

5th FLOOR

### REMNANTS

Double width silk remnants of every known weave and color. Lengths are from 1 yard to 5 yards. Usual retail price \$1.25 yard to \$2.00 yard. All at one price, namely, yard...75¢ Quantities limited to each customer

27-Inch White Habutal Wash Silk. Retail value 59¢ yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...38¢

36-Inch Imported White Habutal Wash Silks. Values 75¢, 85¢, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Priced special for this Great January Clearance Sale at, yard...48¢, 58¢, 65¢ and 85¢

32-36-Inch Striped Habutal and Tub Silks, in a good assortment of attractive patterns. Retail value \$1.25 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...95¢

33-Inch Genuine Imported Shantung Pongee Silk, retail value 75¢ yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...45¢

Pieces containing 18 Yards. Special at, piece...47.85

26-Inch Genuine Imported Shantung Pongee Silk. Extra heavy lustrous quality. Retail value \$1.00 yard. Priced special for our January Clearance Sale at, yard...55¢

33-Inch Genuine Imported Shantung Pongee Silk. Retail value \$1.50 yard. Priced special for our January Clearance Sale, yd...55¢

Pieces containing 18 yards. Special at, piece...\$16.00

33-Inch Genuine Imported Shantung Pongee Silk. Extra heavy and fine even quality (selected). Retail value \$1.75 yard. Priced special for our January Clearance Sale at, yard...\$1.10

Pieces containing 18 yards. Special at, piece...\$18.00

27-Inch Imported Black Waterproof India Silks. Retail values 65¢ and \$1.00 yard. Priced special for this Great January Clearance Sale at, yard...38¢ and 55¢

36-Inch Imported Black Waterproof India Silks. Retail values \$1.00 and \$1.50 yard. Priced special for this Great January Clearance Sale at, yard...65¢ and 95¢

35-Inch Black Satin De Cygne. Beautiful dress quality. Retail values \$2.00 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...\$1.35

5th FLOOR VELVETS 5th FLOOR

36-Inch White Corduroy. Retail value 89¢ yard. Our Great January and Removal Sale Price, yard...45¢

42-Inch Black All Silk Chiffon Velvet. Retail value \$6.50 yard. Our Great January and Removal Sale Price, yard...\$4.25

## WOOL DRESS GOODS

5th FLOOR

5th FLOOR

### REMNANTS

Short lengths of Imported and Domestic Cotton Dress Goods, ranging from 5 to 10 yards. Sold by the piece only. Retail value 50¢ to 75¢ yard. All at one price, yard...25¢

48-Inch All Wool Fine Serge in black and navy blue. Retail value \$1.75 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...\$1.35

54-Inch All Wool Serge. Black, brown, green and navy blue. Retail value \$2.00 to \$2.50 yd. January Clearance Sale Price, yd...\$1.60

54-Inch Imported Broadcloth in navy blue. Retail value \$2.50 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...\$1.55

52-Inch Imported Broadcloth, shrunk and sponged. Retail value \$3.00 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...\$1.95

54-Inch Black and Navy Blue, Kitten Ear Cloth. Retail value \$6.00 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...\$4.00

54-Inch Silk and Wool Suiting, in navy blue. Retail value \$4.00 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard...\$2.65

## SILK PETTICOATS

4th FLOOR

4th FLOOR

Black, Plain and Changeable Taffeta and Satin Messaline Petticoats, made in several attractive models from our own silks in our own workrooms. (Consumers' League Label). Value \$5.00. January Clearance Sale Price...\$2.95

Taffeta and Satin Messaline Silk Petticoats in black, changeable and good suit shades, made in tailored and fancy models from our own silks and in our own workrooms. (Consumers' League Label. Value \$6.50. January Clearance Sale Price...\$3.95

New Thresher Buildings } 15, 17, 19 Temple Place,  
through to  
41 West Street  
Take Elevator at any one of above numbers

MAIN ENTRANCE 19 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

Over Lewandos

PHILADELPHIA STORE, 1322 CHESTNUT STREET

arrival of the Shallop and of the Mayflower, the relations with the Indians and the Bay Colony, and the last episode shows the spreading influence of the Pilgrims, representing in all some 22 scenes, and providing for and permitting the introduction of original music and songs.

"Such a celebration would not only serve to impress the thousands of visitors, but may be reproduced in the form of moving pictures, which can be used to illustrate the history of the country in its public schools in a more interesting and instructive way than is possible by books alone. It is proposed that films should be made for presentation to the school authorities of the

several states for use in their public schools.

"The estimated cost of such a pageant is approximately \$100,000. If it is desired to charge an admission fee to the public it is probable that a substantial part of the whole of the amount could be repaid."

For three performances a week during the month of August Professor Baker estimates that the total receipts would approximate \$130,000. The site proposed for the enactment of the pageant is the land to the south of the Rock and to the east of Water Street from which the removal of the buildings is contemplated.

The report also includes the plans for the proposed statue of Massachusetts, the friendly Indian chieftain with

whom the Pilgrims concluded their first treaty of peace and offensive and defensive alliance. This statue, a gift of the Improved Order of Red Men, is to be located in the head of Carver Street at the foot of Middle Street.

MOVE FOR CLEAN STREET CARS PORTLAND, Ore.—Mrs. A. Frazier and Mrs. W. S. Kennedy of the Monday Civic Club of Tacoma, Wash., have formed themselves into a committee to see that Tacoma street cars are kept clean, says the Oregonian. It all came about when the club agitated for warmth in the cars, and the women took their complaint to Dr. E. A. Rich, city officer. They threatened to take action themselves if he did not bestir himself. "You have my per-

mission, ladies," he beamed. "Go right ahead." The women have sent a complaint to the Public Service Commission, and declare they will force a change in the care of cars.

WASHINGTON'S WAR STRENGTH SPOKANE, WASH.—The State of Washington furnished 98.9 per cent of the war strength of its organizations that were called into service by the President in connection with the troubles in Mexico, says the Chronicle. This announcement is made in a report just given to the public by the War Department. The war strength of the Washington State organization was 2290 men. The number of men furnished by that State was 2073, only 22 men short of war strength.



## REFORM ASKED IN ELECTORAL VOTE SYSTEM

Resolution Offered in Senate to Investigate Conditions Attending Choice for President of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Sherman of Illinois has introduced a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate alleged governmental conditions attending the election of the President of the United States under the electoral system. The resolution states that remedial legislation is needed in connection with the electoral system and the representation of the people in the House of Representatives, to the end that the controlling vote of no State may be cast solely by a minority of its population and still retain full representation and influence in elections on the basis of population. It is recited that the election returns prove that the presidential electors and representatives in Congress receive from two to six times greater percentage of votes than the total population in some states than in others, resulting in what is asserted to be over representation in certain states. Further, it is declared, the representatives in Congress in certain states are disproportionate to the vote cast, making for unfair government.

The resolution would have the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections conduct an investigation into these alleged conditions and, draft a measure or determine upon some method whereby the situation may be met, possibly through the Supreme Court of the United States.

### "Daylight Saving" Plan

Senate and House Get Measure for Time Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There has been introduced in both branches of Congress a bill for daylight saving in the United States. The measure would have the standard time advanced one hour at 2 p. m. ante meridian of the last Sunday in April of each year, and at the same time on the first Sunday in September it would be retarded one hour.

For the purposes of the plan, presented in the Senate by Senator Gallinger and in the House by Representative Borah, the bill provides for dividing the United States into five zones. The standard time for the first zone would be known as United States standard eastern time, that of the second as central time, of the third mountain time, of the fourth Pacific time and of the fifth Alaska time. The standard time for the first zone would be based on the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree longitude west from Greenwich, the second zone on the ninetieth degree, the third on the one hundred fifth degree, the fourth on the one hundred twentieth degree and the fifth on the one hundred fiftieth degree. The Interstate Commerce Commission would be directed to define the limits of each zone, "having regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points of common carriers engaged in commerce between the several states and with foreign nations."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut has presented the resolution of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce favoring immediate steps by Congress toward establishing a system of universal military training for the young men of the United States.

Another resolution from the Hartford chamber favors relieving the railroads from existing regulations by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to unify regulations of all railway affairs directly or indirectly affecting interstate commerce.

### Waterpower Site Sale

Senator Works Offers Amendment to Pending Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sale of waterpower sites within the public domains of the United States, rather than the lease of such sites as proposed in the waterpower bill now pending in the Senate, is contemplated in an amendment to the pending bill offered today by Senator Works of California. Mr. Works explained that his amendment is, in effect, a substitute for the pending measure. The substitute is designed to meet the strong objections that have been raised to the proposal to have the Federal Government act in the capacity of a landlord in leasing the public domains.

The Works amendment would enable the Government to sell or grant rights to such individuals or concerns as have obtained from the State, with in which the site is located, the right to the use of the waterpower. The sale of the site would be at such a price as agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior and the purchaser, or in event of no agreement being reached satisfactory to both sides, the courts would be given the authority to fix the price.

Whether the Works amendment will have the effect of expediting action on the waterpower bill is the question raised by its introduction today. Thus far the efforts for demands to rush the bill through, as an important measure, have met with anything but response from the Republicans.

Since the bill was

recently made the unfinished business of the Senate there has been maintained a mild filibuster to delay action on it. The Democratic caucus recently determined that the waterpower measure would be given right of way by the majority side of the Senate. The Republicans, however, had bills that they were equally anxious to bring up for immediate consideration. The result was that certain minority senators, by parliamentary intrigue, managed to keep the real debate on the waterpower bill in the background, apparently in retaliation for the Democratic refusal to give them opportunity to be heard on their own measures.

### "Collective Citizenship"

Senate Considers Civil Government of Porto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this afternoon began consideration of the bill to provide for a civil government for Porto Rico and the adjacent islands belonging to the United States. The proposed law would establish what Senator Shafroth, in charge of the bill, termed a "collective citizenship" for the islanders, making them citizens of the United States unless they file declarations in the courts that they do not wish to become citizens.

At present Porto Rico is acting under a temporary law which gives its citizens no actual rights, and the people there are insisting upon a new law of permanent character. The proposed law would make United States citizens alone eligible to be officials of the island government. The voters would be those who could read or write Spanish or English, or pay a property tax of \$3 or those who voted at the last general elections held in the islands. The measure would give the third class of voters ten years in which to reach an educational standard to become permanent voters.

### Immigration Bill Date Change

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Immigration Bill was sent back to conference by the House to change the date of its effect from July to May. It has passed both houses.

## WORLD TRIBUNAL PROJECT TO BE GIVEN HEARING

Senate Committee to Hear Arguments From Public on International Peace Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposal to empower the President of the United States to enter into treaty agreements with "other sovereign nations of the world" for the submission of international disputes to a world tribunal will be given a public hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee next Thursday at 10:30 a. m. Such an agreement was vigorously denounced recently by Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Borah of Idaho when, in opposing the adoption of the Hitchcock resolution to indorse President Wilson's peace note to the belligerents, these two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee warned against "entangling" European alliances.

The hearing to be given by the Judiciary Committee is on Senate joint resolution introduced last May by Senator Shafroth of Colorado. Among those who are to be heard by the committee are Oscar T. Crosby of Warrenton, Va., a West Point graduate and retired business man who has been connected with Belgian relief work abroad. It is understood that Mr. Crosby favors the proposed international tribunal.

The resolution proposes to submit to the several states of the Union the following amendment to the Federal Constitution, with the recommendation that the State Legislatures adopt it:

"The President is authorized to negotiate and, after ratification by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, to sign a treaty or treaties with all or a part of the other sovereign nations of the world, engaging the United States to submit for final determination all its international disputes threatening war, to an international tribunal or tribunals, and also engaging the United States to assist in supplying funds for the support of said tribunal or tribunals and of any international civil and military establishment, to be controlled by an international authority that may be required by the treaty or treaties as a sanction for the execution of the decrees and the fulfillment of the demands of the said international organizations, when such decrees or demands are made in conformity with the agreements instituting said organizations, and engaging the United States to recognize the authority of said international organizations (one or more of them) to make final interpretation of the powers conferred upon them."

### COAL SHORTAGE CUTS PASSENGER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shortage of coal will cause the Pere Marquette Railroad to reduce its passenger service, it was announced yesterday. The statement says that the road's reserve supply of coal has been used up and it must depend upon its daily supply from the mines. Service to Toledo, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Petoskey and other cities will be affected.

## BILL TO CHANGE DATE OF VOTE ON LICENSE IS FILED

Proposition to Have the Liquor Question Settled for Cities and Towns at the State Election Again in Legislature

Included in the list of measures being filed in the Massachusetts Legislature is the "hardy annual" bill of the liquor traffic to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections to the date of the State election. Evidently, the traffic is to try again to pass this bill, which has been opposed by the temperance organizations and defeated as regularly as it has been introduced.

Reasons why the liquor dealers want the vote on licensing saloons taken at the time of the State election are numerous. In the first place, so many issues are before the people in a State campaign that it is figured the anti-liquor forces would receive slight attention. Voters with election rallies to attend and to read about would give less attention to the educational work of the anti-saloon campaigners, and most newspapers would have less space for anti-saloon publicity, according to the calculations of the supporters of the bill.

Then, again, a vote on the saloons taken at State election time would force the anti-liquor leaders to spread their forces over the whole State at one time. As it is, the anti-liquor speakers can concentrate on a few cities one week, a few more the following week and on a smaller number, including the big city of Boston, the third week. Then the towns can be handled by themselves several months afterward.

Furthermore, somebody spends a considerable sum of money to bring out the vote at the State election to help elect certain representatives to the Legislature, who support the liquor traffic's bills and oppose the temperance measures. Another expenditure must be made a few weeks later to bring out the same vote at the municipal elections to maintain the saloon policy of a license city or to try to swing a municipality from "no" to "yes."

Of course, only one expenditure would be necessary if the vote on licensed saloons were taken at the same time as the State election, and the convenience of such an arrangement as this is appreciated more and more as the campaign funds of liquor traffic shrink with the ousting of brewers and liquor dealers through the spread of the prohibition movement.

The present election system is almost ideal for best results in educating the public against the evils of the saloon, and nobody knows this better than do the salaried officials of the various liquor organizations. Hence, their zeal for a change, as revealed in the annual attempt to secure a change in the time of voting.

A bill which would prevent real estate dealers from doing a business of examining titles, conveying land or conveying acts that interfere with the business of lawyers was filed yesterday for the consideration of the Massachusetts Legislature by the New Bedford Bar Association Council.

The proposed measure is entitled, an act to prevent "fraud or imposition in the settlement of claims for damages in the practice of law or the undertaking of legal business," and provides a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for six months as penalty for the first violation and a \$500 fine or one year's imprisonment for subsequent violations.

## T. W. LAWSON IS SUMMONED TO "LEAK" HEARING

(Continued from page one)

lution for a special committee to investigate the Lawson charges of Congress "wallowing in Wall Street graft," etc.

The Democratic majority of the Rules Committee reported that no evidence had come out in the hearings to warrant a full investigation, and recommended tabling the resolution. The Republican members of that committee made a fight, with Representatives Campbell of Kansas, Lenroot of Wisconsin and Bennett of New York in the thick of it, to have further investigation.

At the climax, just as a roll call vote had been demanded by Minority Leader Mann, Representative Cantfill of Kentucky, Democratic member of the Rules Committee, and the only one present who had not been involved in the contest up to that time, asked and received unanimous consent to make a statement of his position which, he said, was not in agreement with either side.

He proceeded with a direct, non-partisan statement of his view of the situation. His plea was that, a bad matter having been unwisely taken up in the first place, a way should now be found really to get somewhere. Soon there was applause and, repeatedly, before he finished, both sides of the House were cheering their approval.

Party lines disappeared with his presentation of a real issue and, with unmistakable evidence that the majority of the Rules Committee could not hold the House majority in line to accept its report, Chairman Henry asked unanimous consent to withdraw it and offer a substitute. The attempt was made on the floor to out-line a new resolution which would give the Rules Committee such powers that Mr. Lawson would, to keep his word made in public hearing before

the committee, be obliged to give the names of legislators and Government officials who, he claimed to have been told, were involved in stock speculations on the peace note "leak."

Such a resolution was decided, however, to require such careful drafting that it was unanimously agreed that the resolution before the House be recommitted to the Rules Committee with five legislative days in which to make another report.

Procedure by the Rules Committee now will, unless unforeseen change in plans is made, be as follows: This morning the Rules Committee will meet to draft a new resolution increasing the powers of the committee; this resolution will be presented to the House and, with the anticipated support of the undivided Rules Committee will pass without difficulty.

Mr. Lawson will then be summoned before the Rules Committee and the questions again put to him which he before refused to answer until he was before a committee empowered to make "a real investigation," the Rules Committee then being, technically, only holding hearings to decide whether to recommend an investigation. Then, if Mr. Lawson refuses to give the names he was before asked to give, it is likely that the House will be in no mood to handle his case indulgently.

If Mr. Lawson gives the names he was asked to give, or any definite facts, the Rules Committee will probably itself investigate further or recommend a special committee for that purpose, depending upon the magnitude of the clues appearing—if any appear.

The political result of the whole affair thus far is a matter of opinion, but it is to be noted that the instance yesterday is the third within about two weeks in which the membership of the House has refused to accept the course laid out by the Democratic majority of the Rules Committee and is considered as constituting a striking example of the growing difficulty of holding the House to partisan action in issues which wake wide interest in the country, when the representatives know that the folks "back home" are watching.

Certainly it may be expected that the effort will be genuinely made, whether or not it was before, to find out enough so that the Republicans will have no further opportunity to make use of the alleged "leak" to the embarrassment of the Democrats. The Democrats had to reply to charges that they were afraid to go into this and that and the other possible phase of the "leak" investigation. And the bitterness with which the Republicans were repeatedly accused of playing up rumors for the political purpose of embarrassing the Administration and dragging the names of officials without the warrant of legitimate suspicion, appeared to strike near enough to the target, so that a serious purpose, to clear up the whole affair, indicated in the final unanimous action, seems likely to persist until a real disposition of the "leak" allegations is accomplished.

## OFFICIAL VIEW ON ENTENTE REPLY IS KEPT SECRET

(Continued from page one)

which the belligerents might get together the foregoing extracts from the reply to the Central Powers show no wavering whatever from the position taken in the reply direct to their armies; indeed, close observers consider the note to the President is stronger, in that the Entente goes into the question of the objects for which they are fighting.

If the President should present to the Entente the terms proposed by Germany, in view of the finality of the reply published Friday, it is considered that his step would be an act of mediation, something he specifically disavowed in his note.


Much consideration has been given to the position that the United States now finds itself in. The facts are simply these: The President addressed a note to all belligerents for the purpose of explaining authorities to this bureau, of bringing about an end of "intolerable conditions" that were making it constantly more difficult for this country to maintain its position as a neutral. This condition was explained to apply directly to the submarine situation. So far as any person can see, the plan to bring about an end of intolerable conditions by the method used by the President, has failed. So that it would appear to a disinterested observer that the same condition prevails today that led the President to dispatch his note.

Happily, friends of the Administration observe, no further submarine incidents involving citizens of the United States have occurred. In this connection the present status of submarine warfare as viewed in German quarters is interesting because of the generally accepted fact that a vigorous renewal of submarine activity may be looked for in the immediate future. It is insisted upon that Germany will keep the Sussex pledge. Every instance, it is declared, provided any occur, will be treated on its individual merits and judged according to the surrounding circumstances.

But it is insisted that, no matter what happens, the German Government will stand on its pledge. It happens, however, that the United States has before it a number of cases of attacks without warning from which citizens of the United States have perished which have been judged on their individual merits by Germany and classed as "mistakes."

It is the continuance of these mistakes that was referred to by the President as an "intolerable condition."

The gravity of the problem is increased by the announced position of Germany that she will consider all enemy merchant vessels armed at all



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### Polish Independence Urged

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal to President Wilson expressing a hope that the United States will speak for Polish independence has been sent to Washington by the Polish National Defense Committee. The appeal says: "We confidently hope to hear soon the voice of this powerful republic, a voice which will hearten and encourage Poland like the voice of France, who, without waiting for peace to be concluded and still in the midst of war, most nobly recognized the independence of the United States."

## EMPLOYMENT FOR MEN DISCHARGED FROM JAIL URGED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Boone Williams, warden of the Oklahoma State Reformatory, has included in his annual report to the State Board of Affairs a definite plan for the organization of a society to aid discharged prisoners and criminal delinquents throughout Oklahoma, says the Oklahoman. The purpose of the organization, according to Mr. Williams, will be to open an office here which will receive lists of those to be discharged, a few weeks in advance and to procure for them positions; to aid them when they are dependent, and such other financial aid as the board of directors of the society would deem advisable. A number of citizens of the State, according to Mr. Williams, have signified their willingness to contribute sums ranging from \$25 to \$100 each to finance the society in its infancy. If the society proves a success, an annual appropriation would be asked of the Legislature to maintain the organization.

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## PRESS SEES IN GERMAN NOTE WEAKNESS SIGN

English Papers Contrast Alleged Allied Misdeeds With German Actions in Belgium and Poland and on the High Seas

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Comments on the new German note to neutrals, are to the effect that the note shows the weakness of the German case. The London papers contrast the alleged Allied misdeeds, enumerated in the note, with German actions in Belgium, the deportations and enslave-ments there and in Poland, the ill-treatment of prisoners at Wittenberg, Rubleben, Gardelegen and elsewhere, and the methods on the sea which compelled America to issue a "strict accountability" warning.

The Daily News concludes by saying that "distant as any practical accommodation appears, we cannot suppose that President Wilson regrets the step he took in inviting the belligerent groups to state their terms. The Allies have equally little reason to view his action with regret."

The Times thinks the German Government has again forgotten that the people to whom their note is chiefly addressed are trained in examination and weighing of evidence. Germany's arguments in the case of Belgium show she is impatient and until she is chastised into repentance they will understand that a stable peace is impossible.

The Daily Chronicle thinks that in the unpromising circumstances, it is unlikely that President Wilson will meantime continue his high-minded efforts to act as peacemaker. He may think it better to leave time and events to operate until a more favorable situation develops. "When the hour is ripe," the Chronicle adds, "we hope he will grasp the skirts of happy chance. He has sacred obligations to humanity, to do what lies in his power to end the bloodshed and devastation accompanying this gigantic conflict that has nearly ruined Europe and is shaking the whole fabric of civilized life on this planet."

### Austro-Hungarian Note

Document Follows Lines of Latest One Issued by Berlin

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the United States and other neutrals and to the representative of the Holy See a note defining the Austro-Hungarian Government's views of the situation created by the Entente's reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, according to a Vienna dispatch under Thursday's date.

The note, although not identical with the German note on the subject, follows the same lines, emphasizing particularly the situation existing between Austria and Serbia. In this connection, the note is thus quoted: "In the years preceding the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia, the monarchy displayed sufficient proof of its forbearance towards the ever increasing hostility, aggressive intentions and intrigues of Serbia until the moment when finally the notorious murders at Sarajevo made further indulgence impossible."

### CABINET CRISIS IN AUSTRIA SAYS BERLIN JOURNAL

(Continued from page one)

nary to carry on a war, and the fact that the available supplies will not last till next harvest even if Rumania is to yield its crops. Sheer necessity, therefore, has been the main motive for the proposal, apart from side issues such as the ambition of the new Austrian Emperor to bring about peace in the initial stages of his reign. In Austria-Hungary, where the people and even the Government are, so to say, inflamed by the victory in Rumania, and where the fall of Bucharest signified the very summit of victory, it was impossible to think that the events in the Balkans were considered by the Entente Powers just as crushing and just as irreparable as they were advertised to be in Austrian and Hungarian papers. They therefore considered themselves to be the noblest enemies and most chivalrous victors history ever produced by offering peace to the "vanquished."

It is clear from the Hungarian press that they are looking upon the events in Rumania from quite a different angle from that of people less directly interested in the events on that particular front, and who do not accept the theory that Rumania and her army are the only assets the Allies possess. Baron Burián, being the right hand of Count Tisza has to act according to the Hungarian Premier's wishes, and pressed the peace offer upon Germany, which for its own reasons was ready to agree to it. Count Tisza thought that the overrunning of Rumania was regarded in London, Paris, Rome and Petrograd with just as great a significance as in Budapest, and because he hoped against hope that the offer in the circumstances could not be refused. The Hungarian leaders also looked to their own interest because something had to be done in this direction if they meant to remain in their present position after the Delegations and two Parliaments had sat.

The history of the offer as far as the initiative of Austria-Hungary goes may easily be traced to the internal politics of the Monarchy. All the op-

position parties in Hungary and all political parties in Austria, with the exception of the German-Radicals, have decided to cooperate during the next session of both parliaments to press peace proposals upon the Government. They not only demanded an offer of peace, such as has been made, but also the definition of the terms and aims, worded in the most liberal sense, with all the concessions the Central Powers, and especially Austria-Hungary, could make for the sake of a lasting peace, such as the offer to Italy of the Trentino, and to Russia of Bukovina, as a recompense for independent Poland, an offer of disarmament in general, the restoration of all the occupied territories and no economic bloc or union to be established among the belligerent groups. In fact they wished everything to be offered that the Monarchy can afford to offer.

What actually has been done in face of this is a high-handed and in many ways imprudent invitation to the Entente Powers to negotiate as to peace, accompanied by comments of an indisputable victor, characterized by the Nepszava, the Hungarian organ, as "not only not conciliatory, but in many ways offensive," considering "that neither England nor France nor Russia and least of all Italy have been annihilated." The same journal, dealing with the tone of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, says: "In this tone the Chancellor would have been justified in addressing Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium and Rumania, for they have been trodden to earth. But England and France do not deserve to be talked to in this way, nor Italy and Russia. England still holds the seas, and every German at every meal time and after must confess to himself that England is not yet beaten, whilst France is as vigorous as ever."

Judging from the Hungarian press there is very little satisfaction with regard to the way peace was offered. What the offer really amounts to as far as Austria-Hungary is concerned is this: The people are tired of the war, of the privations, of the immense losses and they want peace. The new Emperor—whether from genuine sentiments or prudent policy, or from the knowledge that the war cannot be prolonged much more—also desires peace and is no doubt willing to make greater sacrifices than would have been made by his predecessor. He is keen to gain the sympathy of his peoples and is exerting every report to seem constitutional, modern and humane, as shown by all his actions since he ascended the throne.

The internal conditions are worse than they ever were, the food troubles are endless and the misery of the people deplorable and heart-rending. The influential commercial and industrial circles in Austria, who are mostly affected by the long war (and to which Herr von Spitzmuller, the new Austrian Premier, belongs), are beginning to be restive and to demand peace; the soldiers at the front are wearied and restless as well. They were promised peace a year ago as a certainty, and on the basis of their accomplishments they demand that the promise be fulfilled.

The man power of the monarchy is rapidly waning, the only source remaining being the levee en masse. This, however, would not mean the same thing as in Germany, for compulsory labor has long since been in force in the monarchy, all the war industries having been carried on with forced labor under military control for the last two years. The men of 55 have long since been called up, and the exempted cannot be drawn upon for the simple reason that they were "combed out" a year ago, and, as private or business reasons are not recognized as a basis for exemption, the number of exempted is small.

The peace parties in Hungary and Austria under these conditions are consequently laboring with much more justification and greater support than those peace promoters who agitate in the Allied countries, and they are composed of the most influential groups and personages in politics and commerce alike. In Hungary, for example, the most active peace propagandists are the magnates, belonging to the Independence Party, under the leadership of Count Michael Karolyi, the most popular statesman in Hungary, and one of the richest Hungarian magnates. In Austria, the industrial and commercial aristocracy leads the peace movement and both have to be taken account of in the Monarchy. The difference between the sentiments of the people of Hungary and England may be judged from the fact that whilst in England any group of peace-makers is regarded with suspicion and is extremely unpopular, in Hungary any politician who dares to demand peace is regarded as a National hero, as is the case with Count Karolyi and his followers.

As far as one can judge at present, the disturbances in the food markets, which curiously enough are always reported in the Budapest press, as well as the looting of shops and the general distress of the people, show no signs of diminishing, and if things continue as at present, the arrival of spring will find the people of the dual Monarchy in a decidedly serious condition. In view of all this, it is impossible not to expect an early collapse of the war, and supposing even that in Germany the conditions are less serious, the Germans cannot refrain from reckoning with the condition of affairs in the Monarchy, which must influence their attitude towards the question of peace unless they care to risk a separate peace or a mutual collapse. As a matter of fact there are those who consider that if the peace offer which at the moment of writing has been made, is refused, there is no proposal will emanate from the Central Powers within a comparatively short period, namely before the coming of spring.

### CANADIANS FOR BRITISH NAVY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada, in the past few weeks, has gathered 800 men for the British Navy. They will be sent forward for final training while more men are being enlisted in Canada.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

pressed counter-attack. Fifty prisoners and two machine guns remained in our hands.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: West of the Meuse and on the Cotes Lorraine and in the Vosges, artillery and mine fighting was revived at some points. Raiding troops that this morning entered hostile trenches on Combres heights and east of Nomeny, returned without losses with 16 French prisoners.

Eastern theater (front of Prince Leopold): On the Dvina and in the lake sector south of Dvinsk, the fighting activity increased considerably yesterday. On the railroad from Vilna to Dvinsk Russian companies that attacked were repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

Two minor attacks launched in order to ameliorate our position southwest of Riga brought us 32 prisoners. Rumanian theater (front of Archduke Joseph): Extending our successes of Jan. 10, we stormed yesterday on both sides of the Oltuz road several successive positions of our adversary. Our opponents suffered severe losses in casualties and left in the hands of the aggressors one officer, 80 men, six machine guns and three mine-throwers.

North and south of the Suchitza Valley hostile attacks were without success. Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the swampy lowlands between Bralla and Galatz we pushed back the Russians further toward the Sereth.

Laburtea has been captured.

During the night of Jan. 10-11 armed hostile ships tried to pass Isakoha, on the Danube, going up stream. One steamer was sunk by our artillery fire and another was forced to run aground on the north bank.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday)—A Turkish headquarters report issued yesterday reads: Although the British in an attack near Kut-el-Amara succeeded in penetrating Turkish positions, the Turkish headquarters' report of Jan. 11 announces they were ejected by a counterattack. They failed also to gain by an attack in the Felahie region on the Tigris front, the statement says.

"We opened a surprise fire against hostile ships in Port Meyers. We destroyed by a direct hit a British cruiser of the Juno type. The cruiser had the time to open fire. The wreck of the cruiser is still burning."

"A torpedo boat escaped after one of her masts had been broken by our fire, while a patrol boat of unknown nationality received a direct hit. The patrol boat escaped southward badly damaged."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication issued last night says:

During the past 24 hours 28 additional prisoners have been taken north of the Ancre, making the total for the successful operations in that area reported in yesterday's communication 204.

We entered enemy trenches last night at two points north of Arras and secured prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

There has been considerable artillery activity at various points.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office communication says:

In the Vosges, following a concentrated fire by our artillery, a reconnoitering party penetrated German trenches, subdued the defenders and brought back prisoners. On the rest of the front the usual cannonading is reported.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The enemy batteries shelled the field hospitals at Andraz, although visibly marked with the Red Cross. There were no casualties.

### ITALIAN WARSHIP HITS MINES; SINKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—During the night of Dec. 11th to 12th, the Regina Margherita, a battleship of 13,214 tons, struck two mines, sinking in a few minutes. Out of a complement of 945 men, owing to circumstances only 270 were rescued, the captain and 14 officers being among the missing.

No other losses of ships apart from those already officially announced

have been verified and contrary reports for some time spread among the public are quite untrue.

The battleship Regina Margherita was built in 1905. It had a speed of 19 knots an hour. Its armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns, 4 8-inch guns, 28 smaller light and machine guns and four torpedo tubes.

Sunk Without Warning  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—In support of its charge that U-boats are sinking ships without warning, the Foreign Office has supplied the following details of the loss of British steamships which are said to have been attacked and sunk in this manner:

"First—The British passenger steamer City of Birmingham was torpedoed without warning by a submarine, which hoisted no flag, at 11:35 a. m. on Nov. 27, 1916, in the Mediterranean. The ship was hit in the after-hold and sank soon after. A doctor and three sailors were killed. The 170 passengers and crew of 141 behaved splendidly. They took to the boats and were picked up by the hospital ship Letitia.

"Second—The British steamer Reap-er was torpedoed without warning on the same day as the City of Birmingham by a submarine flying no colors. The ship sank at 3 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 28. The captain was taken prisoner aboard the submarine. The crew took to boats and were picked up by the steamship Breton."

### KAISER VIEWS ENTENTE REPLY TO WILSON NOTE

(Continued from page one)

resistance and our implacable resolve to 'vanquish them.'"

Stephen Pichon, writing in the Petit Journal, says: "Germany refuses to reveal her plans except in conference, where she would work her usual treachery and divide in turn one against another the countries whose territory she violated and is now dismembering. The Allies state clearly the objects they desire to obtain. In the United States they will distinguish between the two conceptions, the two methods, and President Wilson, jurist, but also advocate of humane ideas, will have no difficulty in making up his mind."

The Petit Parisien says: "It is now plainly shown that the Entente has nothing to hide. Will our adversaries be equally frank?"

The Matin calls the note a new charter whereby the Allies seek to create a stable and definite regime under which all people, great and small, can prosper in peace. Gustave Hervé's Socialist newspaper, La Victoire, says: "Do the American people find our cause holy—that it is a war of liberation we are sustaining? Then what are they waiting for to take up arms and march to the aid of right, civilization and humanity?"

### German Press Comments

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—German editorial comment today was practically unanimous in the belief that the Allies' note had blocked all routes for peace at present.

The Entente's note establishes that this is a war of conquest on their part—it destroys our last desire for peace," declared an editorial in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

"Now, as heretofore, our enemies will strive for the destruction of Germany as a great power," asserted the Tageszeitung.

The Berliner Tageblatt characterized the demands made by "a madly frantic Entente" as having "blocked every path leading to peace."

"War by notes is thus exhausted for the present," declared the Taegliche Rundschau.

### Italian Opinions

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—Commenting on the answer of the Entente Allies to President Wilson, the Messaggero says it is most convincing, and, although deferential to President Wilson, quite explicit. The newspaper adds that the Central Empires knew that a German peace would be declined, but they need a refusal of their proposal to avoid disaster at home.

The Giornale d'Italia considers it a historic document destined to produce an enormous effect.

The call to the colors of more troops, says the Popolo Romano, positively shows the decision reached in the recent Allied war council held here for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

ONTARIO ART SCHOOL SUBSIDY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario School of Art is asking for increased governmental subsidies, the present Government grant of \$3500 not being sufficient on account of the great reduction in attendance caused by the war. The Hon. Dr. Pyne promised to give the matter consideration.

## ALLEN, HALL & CO.

INTERIOR DECORATORS AND FURNISHERS

### Clearance and Reduction Sale

The need of more room for incoming stocks necessitates an immediate and general reduction of prices throughout our salesrooms of odd pieces and discontinued patterns in furnishings not to be duplicated elsewhere.

HIGH GRADE FURNITURE  
WALL PAPERS  
FABRICS

DRAPERIES  
LIGHTING FIXTURES  
ORIENTAL RUGS, ETC.

We earnestly solicit your inspection of the rare and unusual furnishings now offered

384 BOYLSTON STREET 390

LUNCH AND DINE AT OUR COLONIAL RESTAURANT

SHEPARD  
NORWELL  
COMPANY

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT ST.  
WINTER ST.  
TEMPLE PL.

Women who know VALUES will shop bright and early Monday at the Shepard Stores

### Interesting briefs of what to expect:

Farley, Harvey & Co., biggest linen jobbers in Boston, have sold us their entire stock of SAMPLES in staple and fancy linens. Over 1,000 pieces of tray cloths, tea and carving cloths, napkins, scarfs, centers, etc. All go on sale at 25% TO 33 1/3% less than regular prices.  
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

New Silk Pajamas add a gay and colorful note to this newest of white silks. Pajamas, plainly practical; pajamas daintily feminine, befussed with ribbons, laces and quirky frills.  
(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

The New Spring Petticoats will be shown Monday for the first time, including some SPECIAL Roman striped Heatherbloom petticoats at \$1.50 and some Chin-Chin silks at \$2.95.  
(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

Despite the higher cost of materials we have several NEW numbers of Nemo Corsets—all 1917 models—at the old low prices.  
(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

The January Silk Sale is distributing vast quantities of staple and stylish silks at SPECIAL January prices. A great yardage of the staple black silks is included, as well as many novelties.  
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

Wash Dress Goods of great beauty are having a SPRING OPENING. Midst a gracious setting of flowers, enhanced by delightful music, we usher in new 1917 Wash Dress Goods for Spring. See them Monday for the first time.  
(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

Stout Women will be glad to share in a sale of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) FUR COATS. Sizes 44 to 48 bust measure. Since the coats come from one of our best makers, we can recommend the furs, finishing, and all details of workmanship. The Special Price is \$160. Many of our furs from regular store are MARKED DOWN 1-3.  
(Winter Street—Second Floor)

Women who buy for men will be interested in the 32d Annual Sale of Men's Furnishings which includes Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, etc.—All at prices that justify one in buying for months ahead. In the Men's Clothing Store all Suits and Coats—Furs excepted—are now marked at one of two prices, \$15 or \$20.  
(Winter Street—First Floor)

Women and Men traveling South should see these sixty trunks which we have MARKED DOWN ONE-THIRD. They include steamer, dress and wardrobe trunks. While they show evidence of having been used as floor samples, they are otherwise as perfect as the day they left the factory. Each marked with a green ticket which permits you to take one-third from the former selling price.  
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

CLEARAWAY—A general rummage through the drapery store has brought to light many odds and ends of curtains, draperies, cretonnes, portieres, window shades, etc., which we shall part with Monday at priced prices.  
(Winter Street—Third Floor)

### SCHOOL MILITARY TRAINING ADOPTED IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana High School students who wish to take up military training soon will have the privilege. The War Department has determined to place the "Wyoming plan" of military training in the secondary public schools of the United States which show an earnest desire to take up the work, says the News.

To that end, Capt. E. Z. Steever, United States Army, has been placed in charge of all school training in the Central Department of the Army, which includes Indiana. His headquarters will be at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. Captain Steever will shortly start the Wyoming plan in the Chicago and Kansas City high schools. Twenty commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the Army have been detailed as his assistants.

The Wyoming plan is an elective system, and no pupil is compelled to take the work. Each boy is provided with an army rifle by the Government, and all other equipment except uniforms is provided by the Government. Under the plan credit toward graduation is given for military work done by the boys. The only public high schools in the United States which now have the work are those in Wyoming and in Washington, D. C. The adoption of the plan by the War Department follows the recommendations of the war college for the up-building of a citizen army in the United States.

### WEALTHY INDIANS' COUNTY NEEDS FUNDS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A special from Bartlesville to the Oklahoman says: Although Osage County is the richest, as well as the largest, county in the State, with a vast wealth in oil, gas and agricultural resources, it has not sufficient money to pay the running expenses of its government. Osage County, the home of the Osage Indians, wealthiest Indian tribe in the world, each of the 2260 members of the tribe having a larger income annually than the salary paid congressmen and United States senators, must worry along as best it can, paying what claims it can against the county and giving "I. O. U.'s" for some of its debts.

Osage County is not unlike many other counties in Eastern Oklahoma, rich in mineral resources, but which have a difficult time financially. In every county in the State, Osage County included, a large amount of the land is owned by Indians, which land is exempt from taxation. In Washington County 40 per cent of the lands are owned by Indians, and probably fully that amount of land, perhaps more, is owned by Indians in Osage County. That throws the burden of taxation upon the owners of lands not owned by Indians.

SALOON SITES NOW STORES  
PORTLAND, Ore.—Store rooms in the main business district of Portland formerly occupied by saloons are filled with other business enterprises. A canvass of five of the principal retail business streets reveals only three out of 56 former saloon properties now vacant, says the Oregonian.

### PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE ADOPTED BY TORONTO COUNCIL

TORONTO, Ont.—The City Council has unanimously adopted reforms recommended by City Treasurer Bradshaw for improving the financial status of the city and the curtailment of wasteful expenditures, says the Mail. From now until the end of the war no new works except such as are of absolute necessity will be undertaken and none that are already or may be authorized in future will be started until definite arrangements are made for their permanent financing.

In all other respects the policy of pay-as-you-go will be carried out, with the object of reducing the large amounts paid to the banks for accommodation pending the collection of taxes. The estimates are to be prepared earlier and the tax rate struck at a date that will make it possible to have the first installment of the year's taxes payable in June instead of July, as has been the custom for years. Mr. Bradshaw, in addressing the Council, frankly admitted that he hoped to advance the date for the payment of taxes every year until it was possible to have the first installment payable in February or early in March of each year.

A conference of the civic officials is to be held early in the new year to ascertain what works that are already authorized but not yet begun may be canceled or deferred or modified so that the bonded debt may be reduced.

L. P. Hollander & Co.  
202 Boylston Street, Boston

## Opening Exhibition of Imported Cotton Dress Goods

Our Full Importations Received and will be on Sale BEGINNING MONDAY MORNING

DOTTED PLUMETIS STRIPED and DOTTED VOILES  
TWO-TONED CHECKED VOILES ORGANDIES  
PRINTED and PLAIN HANDKERCHIEF LINENS  
COLORED DRESS LINENS PRINTED IRISH DIMITIES  
UNCRUNSHABLE DRESS LINEN PIQUES  
HEAVY OXFORDS GABARDINES  
PRINTED VOILE MESSIDOR  
EMBROIDERED SWISSES POPLINS  
WHITE GROSCRAIN FANCY WOVEN VOILES



## FOUR CAUSES ADVANCED FOR THE HIGH PRICES

Chairman, Luce Says the War, Crop Decline, Gold Increase and Speculation Have Advanced the Cost of Living

Robert Luce, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the High Cost of Living, who has been in conference with the officials of other states engaged in similar investigations, has returned to Boston convinced that the present high prices for commodities are due to four causes, the war, the decline in American food crops, increase in gold, and speculation in the necessities of life.

Mr. Luce sees a legislative remedy only in a general movement, national or international, for the substitution of a multiple standard of exchange instead of gold. He admits that there are certain commodities such as coal that are susceptible to governmental control, that there is much waste in food distribution, and it was with this in mind that he obtained the unanimous endorsement in New York on Thursday evening by the officials of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont, of the following resolution:

"Whereas, many of the problems involved in the cost of living call for broader treatment than they can receive from any one State, and

"Whereas, they particularly concern the closely populated eastern states;

"Resolved, that we recommend co-operation between suitable agencies in the states represented in this conference, and such others as may join therein, to the end that each may profit by the studies and investigations of the others, and that the action which may follow shall have the advantage of such uniformity as may thereby be accomplished."

At the conference in New York, which was called by George W. Perkins, chairman of the New York Market Commission, appointed by the Governor of that State, there were present Governor Whitman of New York, Governor-elect Edge of New Jersey, Mayor Mitchell of New York, and commissioners from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchell spoke enthusiastically of the results expected to be attained in that State, while Governor-elect Edge announced that he intended to appoint a High Cost of Living Commission as soon as he took office. He also stated that he believed that a partial solution lay in the encouragement of the fishing industry.

Mr. Luce upon his return to Boston stated that the investigation by the Massachusetts board would be continued, although the allowance from the contingent fund of the State was a small one.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Luce said:

"There are in my opinion four causes for the present high cost of living.

"First the war, which has taken away at least a quarter of the men engaged in productive industry in Europe. It is estimated that 20,000,000 have been placed under arms and that 20,000,000 more are engaged in supplying them with food, clothing, shelter and war material. In addition there are 5,000,000 persons in the rest of the world directly engaged in helping the 20,000,000 supply those European armies. When we cut down such a productive force we cut down their product, and the product of those who remain must of necessity increase in price.

"Second, there was a widespread decline in the amount of foodstuffs raised in 1915. The production of wheat in the United States in 1916 was only 60 per cent of what it was in 1915, while the potato crop was 20 per cent less.

"Third, the gold supply of the United States has been increased \$1,000,000,000 and there is today ten times as much gold in the country per capita as there was in 1876. Coincident with this increase has come an expansion of credit due to some degree to the new Federal reserve system. The result has been an inflation of the currency similar to that which occurred between 1861 and 1865. It has been observed that where there have been similar inflations in past history there has been an immediate rise in prices of commodities.

"Fourth, these periods of prosperity have brought speculative activity in commodities, and the most important influence has been shown in that it has incited merchants and manufacturers to lay in larger stocks than usual against still further rise in prices and possible scarcity. Such merchants and manufacturers have been, are, and probably will continue for some time to be, bidders against each other, so that we get artificial increases.

"We cannot stop the war, we cannot repair the loss in crops last year, and it would be difficult to curb speculation in commodities without disrupting the entire commercial system of the country. The only one of the four causes, therefore, that can be remedied is the financial one.

"The bankers, merchants and politicians of the world will awake some day to the folly of using a fluctuating metal as a value for exchange. To understand the mischief we have to understand the mischief we have to look at this fact. A dollar placed on interest in a savings bank in 1896, even with its accumulations of compound interest added, has less purchasing power today than it had 20 years ago. If every one who spoke of the high cost of living would substitute the expression 'the decrease in the

purchasing power of the dollar,' it would convey a much clearer idea of the present situation. It is estimated that the loss in the purchasing power of the savings bank deposits during the past five years is enormous, although our such deposits today total \$5,000,000,000.

"The heaviest burden for this loss in the purchasing power of the dollar falls upon those whose salaries are fixed by custom, such as professional men. Such persons have found it very difficult to adjust themselves to the lowering of the value of the dollar. Our commission will continue its investigations, and I am sure that the trip to New York will prove of great value."

## BUILDING HEIGHT RESTRICTION AREA TO BE EXTENDED

Commission Approves of Petition of Library Trustees and Other Copley Square Interests

Extension of the 80-foot building height restriction which has been in effect in Copley Square, has been approved by the Commission on Height of Buildings, appointed by the last Legislature. The commission today made public the fact that it has complied with the petition of the Board of Public Library Trustees and other interests in Copley Square asking that buildings be restricted to a height of 80 feet in that part of the city. The report also defines the extent of the restricted area which has been enlarged.

The commissioners are Ralph A. Cram, chairman; John Grady and Patrick O'Hearn. Mr. Cram is chairman of the City Planning Board, Mr. Grady Fire Commissioner and Mr. O'Hearn Building Commissioner.

The report gives the law under which the commission is empowered to define restrictions to the height of buildings in Boston for the next 10 years and the areas where these restrictions obtain. The report of today says that the former general order of Nov. 2, 1916, whereby the different districts were defined and the maximum limit of their height in these districts specified is revised. District A, the area where the height of building may be 135 feet is changed by the changing of District B, the height limit of which is 80 feet as follows, according to the report of today:

"By excluding from district A as described in clause three of said order of Nov. 2, 1916, and including in district B as described therein the tract of land described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on Boylston Street at the division line between the Hotel Brunswick and the estate numbered 504 Boylston Street; thence running southerly by said dividing line to Providence Street; thence running westerly along Providence Street to the dividing line between the estates numbered 91 and 93 St. James Avenue extended northerly; thence running southerly by said dividing line to St. James Avenue; thence running westerly along St. James Avenue crossing Dartmouth Street and Huntington Avenue and continuing westerly along Blagden Street to the easterly line of the property of the Boston Athletic Association; thence running northerly by said last mentioned line and by said line extended parallel with Exeter Street northerly to Boylston Street; thence running easterly along Boylston Street to the point of beginning.

"The above described area shall be included wholly within district B and no part of said area shall be included in district A by reason of the following provisions in said order of Nov. 2, 1916:

"Wherever the boundary line of district A is described as following a certain street, the same is intended to include all property on that side of the street which lies within the described area, and also that portion of all lots on the opposite side of the street, abutting on the street, but extending to a depth of not more than 150 feet.

"Wherever the boundary line of district B is determined by the enumeration of certain streets delimiting district A, the same is intended to include all property on that side of the street within the described area, except that portion of those lots abutting on the boundary streets of said district A but extending to a depth of not more than 150 feet, which are described in the paragraph above as intended to form a part of district A."

"This revision shall not be construed or applied so as to prevent owners of land on the northerly side of Boylston Street along the area excluded from district A as above described from erecting buildings to a height permitted under the original order of Nov. 2, 1916."

## NEGRO TEACHERS TO MEET IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The National Association of Teachers will meet in New Orleans July 25 to 29, and the executive committee of the colored branch met recently in the Central Congregational Church to arrange for the session of teachers in colored schools, says the Item.

Plans were laid for addresses by Negro educators. Present at the meeting were: W. H. Singleton of Chattanooga, president of the association; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; S. K. Floyd, Augusta, Ga.; secretary; W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va., chairman of the program committee; the Rev. H. H. Dunn, New Orleans, chairman arrangements committee; J. H. Lovell, secretary arrangements committee; A. Lawless, chairman reception committee; Hattie V. Feger, chairman entertainment committee.

## POLICE TO RIDE ON LATE CARS OF STREET RAILWAY

In Order to Afford Adequate Protection Against Intoxicated Persons Officers of Three Cities Are Pressed Into Service

In an effort to keep drunken and other disorderly persons off the late street cars running between Boston, Everett, and Malden and to provide adequate protection to the passengers, especially to women and children, police officers will ride the cars tonight. An agreement was reached between the Elevated and the police departments of the three cities for this additional precaution against annoyance to passengers this morning.

On Wednesday night Chairman George H. Johnson of the Malden School Committee went to the rescue of two girls who were being insulted on a Salem Street-Malden car at the Boston-Malden bridge by two men, who other passengers declared were intoxicated. Chairman Johnson assisted the conductor and motorman to eject the two men from the car.

When the report was made to Superintendent Arthur S. Senter of Division 6, he took the matter to President Brush. The outcome of their conference was an appeal to the police departments of Boston, Everett and Malden. The police expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Elevated, and on the late cars tonight the Boston police will ride the cars to the Everett line, where the Everett police will board the cars to the Malden line. The Malden police will ride the cars to the end of the line.

As a result of an investigation into Wednesday night's affair it was learned that the two men were orderly enough in Sullivan Square, but started the trouble soon after leaving the station. However, the number of Elevated police in the Sullivan Square terminal will be increased tonight to prevent intoxicated persons from leaving the station in the cars.

## NEW STATION AT EGGLESTON SQUARE TO OPEN JAN. 19

(Continued from page one)

and Mattapan Square via Warren Street and Blue Hill Avenue will be discontinued, and in its place there will be a new line running from Mattapan Square via Blue Hill Avenue and Seaver Street, the new right of way along Franklin Park, to Eggleston Square.

At the present time 92 cars per hour move through the East loop at Dudley Street over Warren Street. The new arrangement will provide for more rapid movement of cars because of the reduction in number to 80 cars per hour. The extra cars, which are now run between Dudley Street and Grove Hall Square during the rush hours, will be continued on to Franklin Park.

The Columbia Road North and South Station cars, which now terminate at Franklin Field, will be stopped at Franklin Park beginning with next Saturday morning in order to give the heavy cars on Blue Hill Avenue the right of way over this section of the system. The Humboldt Avenue line, which now runs between Dudley Street and Franklin Park, will be stopped at the corner of Humboldt Avenue and Seaver Street.

The Codman Square-Talbot Avenue line to Park Street, which has provided a transfer at Eggleston Square, will enter the new station at Eggleston Square and provide a bodily transfer by means of the escalator to the inbound elevated cars.

In addition to relieving the congestion at the Dudley Street Terminal the new station will provide more expeditious service for those commuters living at and beyond Mattapan Square, as the trip from Mattapan Square via Eggleston Square will be eight minutes shorter each way than over the present route to Dudley Street.

## BILL TO REPEAL PARTY ENROLLING IS FILED IN HOUSE

Probably the leading surprise of the filing of bills today in the Massachusetts Legislature was the receipt of a bill to repeal the restored party enrollment, as accepted by the voters no longer than the State election last November. The bill was filed on petition of Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton, Independent, and former Representative William M. McMurrow of Boston, Democrat. Mr. Carr was formerly a Progressive party member of the Legislature.

Party enrollment was repealed several years ago after a campaign against it by Democratic and Progressive party leaders. As a result there was manipulation of party primaries and all parties suffered. Candidates other than those who would have been chosen were nominated because large delegations of members of one party, acting under instructions, voted for certain candidates in the primaries of another party.

Undoubtedly, the Republicans were the worse sufferers in this respect, and about a year ago the Republican Club of Massachusetts began an agitation for restoration of party enrollment. A bill to this effect passed the Legislature and was accepted by the people in November.

The Carr-McMurrow bill is expected to meet with short shrift since the restored system has not even had a trial.

## PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS OBJECT OF BILL

(Continued from page one)

structed or reconstructed be made safe for horses and horse-drawn vehicles and motor vehicles.

From Edward J. Cox, that \$1400 be the annual salary of the electrician and assistant engineers at the State prison.

From David L. Kelly, that the Director of Prisons investigate as to the most desirable location for a new State prison and the best form of construction of buildings.

From Thomas E. Dowd, that the clerk of the Worcester Board of Health be under civil service.

From citizens of Braintree, Quincy and Weymouth, for a new bridge over the Mottiquet River in Braintree not to cost over \$110,000.

From Charles F. Campbell, that applicants for industrial insurance be exempt from medical examination.

From Adjt. Gen. G. W. Pearson, for an appropriation of \$20,000 for instruction of the militia; also for \$2000 compensation for the commissioner on gratuities.

From the Lynn School Committee, for making available more funds for their use.

From Frank H. Lovering and others, for a change in Woburn ward lines; from Ezra D. Whitaker, that North Adams may refund certain unnamed debt; from E. Leroy Sweetser, that the salary of the surgeon-general be raised from \$1200 to \$2000; from Richard R. Flynn, for more clerical assistance in the office of the commissioner of State aid and pensions; from Joseph Joyce Donahue, for prohibition of the practice of law by corporations, associations and individuals not members of the bar.

From Arthur W. Frail, for State highway between Westboro and North Grafton at a cost of \$20,000; from Thomas A. Winston, that all drawbridges have gates at least 50 feet distant from them; also for an investigation by the waterways and public lands commission of the necessity of a bridge between Boston and East Boston; from Warren Goodale, that two or more townships may unite in the appointment of a superintendent of streets.

From Floyd A. Ramsdell, that schools, social centers, municipal and civic organizations may secure standard-size motion pictures; from Charles C. Parker, and others, for incorporation of the trustees of Kappa Phi fraternity in Clark College; from Charles L. Holmes and others, that the authority of the Fall River School Committee be enlarged; from Herbert Parker, Samuel L. Powers, John L. Bates and others, for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the George Washington memorial building in the District of Columbia, the building to have a Massachusetts room, the appropriation to be conditioned upon previous appropriation of \$500,000 from other sources.

From Robert B. Jones, for aid to children and mothers of soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Spain; from the Massachusetts Travelers Association, that voting on the issue of liquor licenses be on the day of the State election; from the Mayor of Melrose and others for a boulevard from Melrose to Saugus; from Austin Abbott, for recording conditional sale contracts of certain personal property; from Payson Smith, for improvements at Fitchburg, Framingham, North Adams and Westfield normal schools.

From Reginald H. Johnson, for simplification of the administration of estates by fiduciaries in the interest of the beneficiaries; from Michael M. Davis, Jr., and others for a system of health insurance; from William S. Swift, that the Lukes County commissioners may complete maps of the Indian lands; from John A. Baxter, for increase of the salaries of the district police; from James J. Tracy and others that the salary of the chief of the archives division be raised from \$2000 to \$3000; from Clarence W. Horton and others, for a public comfort station at Lynn Shore and King's Beach reservations.

From John F. Scott and others, for an appropriation of \$2000 for an investigation by the State department of health of the cause of draining and improving the marshes and lowlands along the shores of Quincy bay and Neponset River; from the mayors of Springfield and Northampton for the construction of a State-aided highway from Goshen to Ashfield as a connecting link in the State highways from Hampden and Hampshire counties to the State highway leading to the Mohawk trail.

From David A. Lane, for retaliation against any foreign country which refuses to admit any insurance company for the reason that it refuses to comply with the laws of such country, similar business from such country to be excluded from this State; from Kenneth P. Hill, that the standard temperature for measuring gasoline shall be 60 degrees Fahrenheit; from Jerome S. Smith, that the commission on waterways and public lands investigate the advisability of changing the harbor lines of Provincetown Harbor.

From Edward E. Blodgett, for betterment assessments on lands and cities and towns benefited by improvements by the waterways and public lands commissions; from the mayor and city solicitor of New Bedford, for a convention to administer oaths of

LEWIS J. BIRD COMPANY  
Auctioneers and Appraisers, 7 BOSWORTH STREET, Near Parker House

## AUCTION SALE

Paintings, Water Colors, Etchings, Engravings, From The Allied Bazaar

In our Galleries, Wednesday, January 17th, at 10:30

Among this collection you will find some choice works, and very many rare engravings and etchings. This collection, especially the Engravings, was pronounced by competent judges as of rare excellence. They will be on exhibition on Monday.



ORIENTAL RUGS, like good books, rare paintings and fine furniture, improve with age, which well known fact is especially significant owing to the rapidly decreasing supply of real Antique Rugs.

Again, Antique Rugs, like bonds, should be secured by the reliability of the banker or dealer.

Paine's notable exhibit of Antique Oriental Rugs presents surprising values and is endorsed by this famous Boston institution, for 82 years in the manufacture and distribution of Furniture and Interior Decoration.

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, Near Boylston Street, Boston

office to certain elective city officials; from Thomas McNeill and others, for pensioning foremen and laborers of cities and towns; from Michael F. Malone, that almshouse keepers must have been residents of the State at least one year before appointment.

Petitions filed after adjournment of the House yesterday include the following: From Edward Carr, for free transportation to the polls of voters who are incapacitated; also that telephone companies be required to provide a register when service is measured; from John J. Crowley, that street railway cars have their front vestibules heated from Oct. 15 to May 1; from the Women's Trade Union League, that women who do cleaning in public buildings be paid the prevailing rate of wages; from Albert L. Potter of Gardner, to be reinstated in the Massachusetts National Guard with the rank of major and be retired.

From Joseph I. McLaughlin, that the salary of the State prison chaplain be \$2000 a year; from Raymond P. Delano, that more wires, cables and conductors in Boston be put under ground; also for further prevention of the defacing of Boston streets by poles; from Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton for completion of improvements on the south bank of the Charles River, and a parkway between Maple and Jefferson streets in Newton and the driveway connection from Brooks Street in Brighton.

From Raymond P. Delano, that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company be required to supply electricity to the inhabitants of Boston under certain conditions of number and location; from Mayor Childs of Newton, for retirement of members of the Newton Fire Department; also for retirement of the Police Department; also for completion of improvements on the north bank of the Charles and a parkway from Arsenal Street to Gentry's landing and Mt. Auburn Street; also, that city officials may pay refreshment bills of city officials.

From Lawrence F. Quigley, for repeal of the \$10 per week limitation of the Workmen's Compensation Act; also that the minimum wage of city and town laborers shall be \$2.75 a day; from W. H. Perry, that persons who paid assessments from September, 1914, shall be eligible for the Retirement Association of Teachers;

from Edward Carr for limitation of the authority of inferior courts to determine the constitutionality of acts; also for the recall of judicial decisions; also that persons whose property has been stolen may recover the forfeited bail of the thief paid by his sureties.

From John Hillwell, for posting in weaverooms the specifications under which weavers do their work; from John J. Kearney, for weekly payment of wages to hotel employees in cities; from William S. Lovell for investigation and report on the drainage of the valleys of the Concord and Sudbury rivers, the cost not to exceed \$3000.

From Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose, that bonds for schoolhouse protection from fire may run five years.

From Mayor Adams of Melrose, that the city may place referendum mat-

ters on the ballot for the special election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

From John R. Fairbairn, that the salary of the Chief Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County be \$2100 a year.

From Michael H. Jordan, for prohibition of opaque glass in windows in the lower sashes of factories.

From John S. Crowley, for a meal hour of 45 minutes for all women and minors in factories; for regulation of the time of taking effect of reductions in the price of gas and electricity; from Edward Carr, that local moth superintendents shall not serve on political committees; from John S. Crowley, that ballot boxes shall not be opened more than one hour before the closing of the polls; from John J. Kearney, that no State employee shall be discharged or suspended without a week's notice of the hearing on the case.

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## R. H. STEARNS CO.



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ALBERT SPALDING  
HEARD AS SOLOIST  
WITH ORCHESTRA

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, Albert Spalding, soloist—Eleventh program, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Jan. 12: "The Oresteia," op. 49; "The Oresteia," op. 49; "Night-Ride and Sunrise," op. 55 (first time in Boston). Beethoven, concerto for violin in D, op. 61, and overture to "Egmont," op. 84.

In just eight years, Mr. Spalding has grown from an apprentice among violinists to a master-player. And in five years, he has advanced from a soloist who was fortunate to get a chance to appear in Boston with a visiting orchestra, to one who does the Boston Symphony Orchestra itself honor by appearing with it, conservative though that institution is in choosing guests to assist in its august ceremonies at Symphony Hall Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. He might reasonably have been admitted into the fellowship of first-rank artists sooner, for that is what his engagement to play with the orchestra will mean hereafter, as he goes about on the North American concert circuit. But probably all the better for him, now that he is at last initiated that the ministrants of the musical Muses of the United States are so circumspect.

Standing up as soloist with the orchestra on this occasion, and stating himself before a large and permanently organized audience, he disclosed the same traits as when he stood up in January, 1909, before a sparse and casual group of listeners in a small hall. He showed himself at this time as then, one who speaks earnestly and profoundly and who will let no false accent or inflection mar what he says; as one, also, who speaks fluently and directly, leaving no gap between his thought and his expression of it for finicality or priggishness to occupy. In youth he came breaking the traditions of make-believe that have surrounded concert artists. In maturity he comes, still making no pretense about himself as a man of the platform, though asserting frankly enough the illusion of the poetic for his art.

The Beethoven violin concerto, performed by such an artist, could hardly help meaning something new. Almost never is a long Beethoven work presented with unbroken elegance of style. To the majority of interpreters the composer would not be himself if his music were so played. He would lack, for one thing, his supposed egotism. And then there might be monotony. But the violinist at the matinee played with consistent polish of phrase, and held the attention of his listeners to his discourse at the same time. Seldom, however, does a Beethoven work get presented with uniform smoothness and richness of tone. Yet the violin concerto was so performed, last movement and all. Nor was contrast of moods weakened by the procedure.

The violinist's methods reacted on the conductor, who gave an accompaniment for the concerto that was of almost string quartet delicacy. The visitor's methods, indeed, seemed to affect the program even where he had no part. The Sibelius selections, new to the repertoire of the orchestra, were read with a lightness that was hardly to have been looked for, their contents considered. But if kept somewhat subdued, they were read with care on everybody's part for the best effects of interpretation. The three pieces are interesting experiments in the short story form, in which the Finnish composer is expert. They do not, however, represent him at his best in that form. They have none of the beauty of the "Swan of Tuonela" music. The "Pohjola's Daughter" fantasia has much prelude in the grave registers of the wood, wind instruments, which leads to little except academic developments in the acute registers of the violins. "The Oceanides" was written to order for a music festival, and there seems no good reason for anybody's denying that the order was honestly enough filled. "Night-Ride and Sunrise" for the first half is an interesting study in rhythm, having somewhat the same irresistible mingling of realism and romance as Schubert's "Erlking" song. The composer, exchanging in the middle of the work rhythm for color, may have carried out logically some scheme of description, but he gives the idea of having arbitrarily fastened together two independent narratives, rather than of having told one tale in two chapters.

## COLUMBIA (S. C.) MUSICAL PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Afternoon Music Club, composed of young women of Columbia, has arranged for a series of three recitals, the Flonzaley Quartet appearing Jan. 10, Miss Helen Stanley, soprano, Jan. 24, and Eddy Padgugewski will play in Columbia Jan. 25 on his way to Cuba. The pianist will give five concerts en route from New York to Havana, these being in Lynchburg, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Jacksonville, Fla., and Miami, Fla. Wilmot Goodwin, baritone, and Florence Austin, violinist, will give concerts in Columbia, March 2 and 3.

## CHORUS IN BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Baltimore, Md.—The first appearance of the Baltimore Choral Society was made recently at a concert in conjunction with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. The chief number on the program was George W. Chadwick's "Noel" and the composer and Mrs. Chadwick were present as guests of Mayor Preston. The concert was repeated on the following Sunday afternoon.

WESTERN ORCHESTRA  
PLAYS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, New York City, evening of Jan. 9: the program: Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; symphony No. 5, "Pastoral," Beethoven; "Sinfonia Domestica," Richard Strauss. Conductor, Dr. Ernst Kunwald.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commanded by Dr. Ernst Kunwald, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra took the Carnegie Hall by storm on Tuesday evening. Before they appeared on the platform the seats had been besieged by a large force of Cincinnatians, who cheered the gallant band of musicians with enthusiasm at all full in the attacks they were making on their music and especially at the victorious close. Dr. Kunwald has a masterful military method of conducting which is scarcely suited to the "Pastoral" symphony, but which is not unsuited to the music of Strauss in his more strenuous moods, though an excess of sound such as was sometimes produced is apt to destroy the outlines and tangle the texture of polyphonic writing already sufficiently intricate.

Starting with an unusually resonant performance of the "Meistersinger" overture, in which the Prestelied was given out in a manner more martial than partial, while the followers of Hans Sachs and the Apprentices parently came to blows before the close, Dr. Kunwald led his forces on a route march through the highways and byways traversed by Beethoven in his "Pastoral" symphony. They trumpeted and deployed through the village festivities, they made the brook sound like a mountain torrent, and converted the thunderstorm into a modern artillery bombardment. By the time the "Domestic" symphony was reached players and audience were ready for anything, and probably the martial disagreement in the final movement has seldom sounded more ferocious. It was as if all the husbands and wives in Berlin and Cincinnati had come to blows and were throwing about domestic utensils and shouting at each other through megaphones or heckelphones. It was hugely exciting, and it was not to be wondered at that the audience was stirred to enthusiasm and crowned the hero of the occasion with a monstrous laurel wreath.

Speaking quite seriously, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra is a very strong and capable body of musicians, but judging them by the occasion in question their playing is deficient in delicacy and lacks balance. Dr. Kunwald is a big man with a big style, and he seems to be prepared to sacrifice almost everything to bigness of tone. But this too often becomes brazen and coarse, while soft passages are apt to be slovenly, ragged and poor in tone, doubtless because of the strain which has been placed upon the players and the absence of the sympathetic, restful direction which is so essential to the due performance of delicate passages. Dr. Kunwald's methods are, in fact, more those of the military bandmaster than of the orchestral conductor, although he knows his scores well and conducts without them. As indicated, the orchestra had an enthusiastic reception from a more than usually friendly audience.

## ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England—The program of the last Philharmonic concert before Christmas had the quality of enterprise. Those august personages who decide what the big orchestras shall or shall not play are, as a rule, rather inclined to believe that the public cannot have too much of a good thing; with the result that going to the average orchestral concert is an experience possessing about the same amount of novelty as going to bed. Although this provides an excellent excuse for those who occasionally are to be observed soundly asleep, it does not make for the progress of musical art. A critic wrote recently: "Whatever one thinks of political crises, it is certainly a pity that there is not an inner convulsion occasionally in societies like this. It would be splendid if some intrinsically important member of the committee would one day stand forth, with a 'ginger' group at his back, demanding new blood, with threats of resignation."

The Royal Philharmonic Society is the oldest musical society in Great Britain, and was, up to a short time ago, perhaps the stodgiest. Under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham it has, in a musical sense, of course, been very successfully "gingered up." There were two novelties on the recent program: a life of selections from Glinka's "A Life for the Tsar," and a first performance of Mr. Frederic Austin's Danish Sketches for Orchestra, "Palsgaard." The excerpts from "A Life for the Tsar" consisted of the fourth scene, from Act I, and part of Act II. Glinka's work was produced almost exactly 80 years ago, Nov. 27, O. S., or Dec. 9, N. S., 1836. It marked for Russians a passionate revival of interest in their national music and is really the first of Russian national operas. Those who expected to hear something distinctively Russian were perhaps surprised to find scarcely a trace of any national idiom. No doubt time is responsible for much that today sounds both obvious and crude, but on the concert platform this music is dull to boredom. Dulness was also a characteristic of Mr. Austin's "Palsgaard," although the analytical program stated that these Danish sketches were written as reminiscences of various visits to Denmark. It would be a real pleasure to write with some enthusiasm about Mr. Austin's work. He is so visibly actuated by high ideals and his musical culture cannot be denied, yet, somehow or other, he never gets into his work any real vitality; it al-

ways gives the impression of being manufactured, and a certain curious dullness or flatness combined with a rather muddy sense of color invariably spoils one's pleasure. Even the two novelties were a disappointment; the pleasure of anticipation counts for something and the interest that actually takes a listener to a concert counts for still more.

The program was completed by Mozart's sparkling overture "Il Impresario," the three nocturnes of Debussy and Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor. Conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham the orchestra played beautifully throughout. Mme. Miriam Lichte, Messrs. Frederick Ranalow and Frederick Blamey and the chorus of the Sir Thomas Beecham Opera Company were responsible for the vocal part of "A Life for the Tsar."

Another interesting and, this time, All-British program was provided by the Bach Choir at Queen's Hall. The most important work was Dr. Vaughan Williams' "A Sea Symphony." This choral symphony was first produced at the Leeds Festival of 1910. Vaughan Williams is perhaps the most essentially English of all English composers and his work should figure far more often than it does on English programs. "A Sea Symphony" is one of his biggest and finest efforts. The novelty of the evening was Sir Hubert Parry's setting for five-part chorus and orchestra of the Poet Laureate's naval ode, "The Chivalry of the Sea." Sir Charles Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet" were sung by Mr. Plunket Greene. The other soloists were Miss Mildred Walker and Mr. Frederick Ranalow and Dr. H. P. Allen conducted.

Under the auspices of the St. Bride University extension the Rev. J. Courtenay Gale recently gave a lecture on "English Song: Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future." Lord Burnham took the chair. The lecture began with "Sumer is i-cuming in" of the Thirteenth Century, and step by step followed English song even into the dim and distant future. A particularly interesting example, sung by Miss Joan Mackinlay, was that of the Aincourt song, "The Boar's Head."

It is pleasant to record that Dr. Hans Richter's last letter to his daughter and son-in-law in England contained the following: "Give my love to my friends and all the artists who worked with me when you meet them. They are with me in my waking hours and in my dreams, and my thoughts of them are always good and pleasurable. With thankfulness I think of the hours I spent with them. They were the happiest of my artistic life."

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Philadelphia, Pa.—The merit of a concert, unlike that of the circus or certain productions in the "movies," is not to be gauged by the numbers concerned or the noise that is made. One of the best concerts of a decade was given by Henry Gideon and his wife, with an auxiliary quartet of instruments of the olden time. Mr. Gideon himself, now a resident of Dedham, Mass., and winner of a Harvard fellowship for musical research abroad, performed upon the harpsichord; Mrs. Gideon sang; Frederick Mueller played the oboe d'amore, Alfred Gietzen the viola d'amore, Mirko Belinister and Bruno Steinkke the two violas da gamba. The music was of Couperin, Loeillet, Martini and their period. The hall where the music was performed is a triumph of bedizenment in barbaric pearl and gold, aiming at cheerfulness and achieving a confectioner's triumph in plaster and pincheek. The detail is not irrelevant. What the Gideons did, against the honking motors without, was to invert the glass of the soft voices and deliberate paces and subdued lights of three centuries ago. Yet it was done without pedantry.

Quite as delightful as the music was the cheerful running commentary of the impresario, uttering his naively humorous confidences as though they came to him on the spur of the moment. Delicate as the zither-like arpeggios of accompaniment were upon Mr. Gideon's reconstruction of the Chickering-Dolmetsch harpsichord, the player had the great good sense to put down the lid when playing for the voice—a lesson to the ensemble players who are always willing to sacrifice their associates to a bravura effect even in a small auditorium.

The impressionistic evaluation of the program is more to the purpose here than the minute description of its canons and cantables, its preludes and minuets and sarabandes. The archaic violas, because of the harpsichord's mild-mannered exhalations and demure, virginal reticence, came forward and almost robustly declared themselves, where they would have been utterly lost amid the great voices the modern symphony orchestra releases. Mrs. Gideon trolled her Elizabethan lays in the tonal picture with the rest of the music, and there were added to the program two songs in which Mr. Gideon accompanied his wife with the voice as well as with the instrument. Philadelphia will have an ampler welcome still for these songs and sunny-tempered enthusiasts if they can be persuaded to return after the fame of their enterprise is spread

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by their old friends and converts new. Ossip Gabrilowitch played greatly with the Boston Symphony Orchestra the second piano concerto of Rachmaninoff. Gabrilowitch has become a son of Philadelphia by adoption, because he has discovered here a congenial, artistic and social environment. His following is large and loyal. It is felt by most of us that when he plays his whole purpose is to divine and clarify the music's message, never to project his own shadow glory-crowned upon the tonal canvas. He has expressed to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor his conviction that the tone issuing from the piano in a concerto should be built into the solidarity of the polyphony: that the business of the soloist so-called is to play with and not away from the artists associated with him. His playing exemplifies this theory.

The Rachmaninoff concerto, which was played here by its composer seven years ago, gave the fullest scope to the radiant play of Gabrilowitch's subtly perceptive intuitions, the poetry and passion and romantic feeling that are not so patent as they might be to certain hearers who mistake this artist's poise and dignified serenity for coldness. From pit to gallery there may always be found a number who think they are not getting what they came for unless they behold the reed shaken in the wind, the passion torn to tatters. To please them, the lesser breed of players gymnasticizes.

Dr. Karl Muck seems to have made a mistake in this concert. Before the concerto came Franck's heavenly D minor symphony, and then the melodious meander of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." So far so good. But after the concerto Chabrier's "Española" rhapsody seemed a rather unhalloved recession. It was not so perturbing, to be sure, as Damsch's performance of the noisy "In a Nutshell" suite of Grainger directly after two celestial episodes of Franck. Yet it blurred the impress of the noble music that went before: it conceded too much to the assumed popular preferences. The quarrel is not with Chabrier. The question is merely raised as to the fitting time and place for him.

Mischa Elman played with the Philadelphia Orchestra two compositions offering a sharp contrast in character. The program began with the "Variations on a Haydn Theme" by Brahms for the orchestra. Then came Max Vogrich's unconventional violin concerto, named "E pur si muove" from Galileo's famous utterance, and taking for the texts of its four movements lines from the "Divine Comedy." Mischa Elman played the somewhat ungrateful but highly spectacular violin part with all his might, finding in certain cantabile passages and in the double-trills now and then the chance for the full disclosure of the almost too saccharine sensuousness of tonality that has made his fame.

Mr. Stokowski then overloaded his program by playing the "Poème Divin" of Scriabin, which the Philadelphia Orchestra last season produced for the first time in this country. It is a beautiful work, but it was too long to append to the Vogrich composition. Presumably it was added because in character the "Divine Poem" is not unlike the concerto built upon the idea of the "Divine Comedy." But at the last, Elman came into his own with the introduction and rondo of Saint-Saëns—music that perfectly suits him, and was found by the audience irresistible in its titillating invitation to the dance.

## CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The chief feature of the week's music in Chicago has been the first production here of Riccardo Zandonai's opera "Francesca da Rimini," a composition which, first talked of for one of the Boston seasons under the regime of Henry Busch, eventually was acquired by the Metropolitan Opera of New York, which produced the work a few days before Mr. Campanini's forces at the Auditorium presented it there, Jan. 5. There were many people occupying the great theater when Zandonai's composition was given its production and, if their applause was any criterion, they appeared to be pleased with it. No such enthusiasm had greeted the Italian composer's "Conchita," when that creation had been given to the town two or three seasons ago. For all that, it is by no means certain that "Francesca da

Rimini" will join those fortunate inspirations which, for reasons not always easy to define, live in the hearts of men.

For one thing, the adventures of Paolo and Francesca have not brought success to opera composers. There are something like 30 "Francescas" and not one has been able to hold the stage. It is possible that the adaptation of d'Annunzio's drama, which was made for Zandonai by Tito Ricordi, his publisher, might defy the omens if the surge of inspiration swept through it, but that desirable and uncommon quality is not particularly obvious.

At least the first act is charming, not only by reason of its quaint and atmospheric music, but for its captivating picture of the Renaissance. The first act leads the listener to expect great things, but those things do not materialize in the later scenes. Zandonai made a sad failure of the love music in the scene in which Paolo and his lady read the history of Lancelot, as Dante says they did. An Italian should have done something with melody which should have searching poignancies; Montemuzzi would have found it; so, too, would Puccini. But the scene left Zandonai entirely cold.

The Chicago company gave an admirable performance of the opera. As Francesca, Miss Rosa Raisa accomplished the most stirring work that so far has been heard from her. Her singer of more than ordinary intelligence, she made Francesca a striking figure in the picture. Crimi, a tenor of the second rank, was acceptable as Paolo, and Rimini, a baritone of the same rank, made an effective, if not a notable impersonation of the lame husband of the heroine. The numerous women in the cast performed highly commendable labors in the ensembles. The opera was conducted by Sturani, who previously had directed it in Italy.

The concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on July 5-6, was devoted to the memory of Theodore Thomas. In order to do particular honor to the founder of the organization, Frederick Stock, its present conductor, offered Thomas' arrangements of one of Schubert's marches, his transcription of the theme and variations from the "Kreutzer" sonata and of the A flat polonaise by Chopin. There is not, to be sure, any great virtue in music of this kind and only such a pious enterprise as that which the concert represented justified its exploitation.

Far more worthy was the orchestra's presentation of the seventh symphony by Bruckner—that which contains the slow movement which the Austrian composer declared he wrote in memory of Richard Wagner. That the movement was completed long before the composer of "Die Meistersinger" passed away is of no particular moment. Its beauty is of noble kind and it as well as the whole symphony were heartily acclaimed by the patrons of the concert. Nor should there be omitted a word of cordial commendation for the beautiful performance of the work.

Of the concerts given in Chicago last Sunday (Jan. 7) the most notable were a recital by Lucille Stevenson, a local soprano, and one given in Orchestra Hall by Erem Zimbalist. The latter evoked remarkable enthusiasm by his playing of a program which, with the exception of a sonata by Handel and the D major concerto by Paganini, largely was devoted to unconsidered, but attractive, trifles. Miss Stevenson, evidently infatuated with the land of pagodas and mandarins, offered as part of her program the cycle of Chinese songs by Pataky, a Hungarian composer who lives in Berlin, and the Chinese suite of songs by John Alden Carpenter which that composer entitled "Watercolors."

## MUSIC IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The recital given by Messrs. Benno Moiseiwich and Max Mossel, which closed the first part of the series arranged by the Royal Dublin Society for the session 1916-17, proved of the highest interest. Mr. Mossel's able violin playing is well known at these concerts, and it only needs to be said that he was quite at his best in the Brahms sonata in G minor, while the Grieg sonata in G major received an extraordinarily spirited rendering by the two artists; the "La Folia" variations by Corelli were masterfully played by Mr. Mossel. Mr. Moiseiwich made his first appearance in Ireland. His playing of the Brahms sonata aroused interest, but it remained for the group of solo

items, comprising such exacting and varied numbers as Schumann's toccata, Brahms' capriccio, Debussy's "Jardin sous la pluie," nocturne (for the left hand), Scriabin, and prelude in B flat, Rachmaninoff, to reveal something of his powers. He made an instant success. Fine restraint, power of interpretation, superb technique, as well as the absence of any trace of sensationalism combine to render his playing a sheer delight.

The Brodsky Quartet on Nov. 13 repeated the quartet in C of Novacek, already played by them last season in Dublin. The Wessely Quartet presented Glazounow's splendid and virile quartet in A minor, op. 64, for the first time. It was brilliantly played and warmly received. The piano part in the Brahms quartet in A major and in the Schumann quintet, an old friend at these recitals, was ably supplied by Dr. Esposito.

On Dec. 4 a string orchestra of some 22 members conducted by Dr. Esposito played a charming program including concerto No. 8, composed for Christmas Eve, Corelli; violin concerto, A minor, J. S. Bach (solo violin Signor Simonetti); two elegiac melodies, Grieg, and concluding with Mozart's serenade, which sounded as fresh and lovely as ever. This concert, the first of its kind, proved a welcome innovation and another, announced for Feb. 12, 1917, at which the Brandenburg concerto, amongst other good things, will be played, will doubtless prove equally acceptable to the frequenters of these recitals.

## WINNIPEG NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg Oratorio Society sang Handel's "Messiah" with organ accompaniment. The soloists were Mrs. Lever-Hawes, soprano; Mrs. Counsell, contralto; R. W. Wydeman, tenor; T. R. Griffith, baritone. J. J. Moncrieff conducted and F. M. Gee played the organ accompaniment.

The Handel choir is rehearsing Handel's "Acis and Galatea," under the direction of R. Watkin Mills, for presentation in February.

MME. MELBA GIVES  
ADVICE IN FAREWELL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—"We cannot quite banish the ugly but we can do much to keep our thoughts from dwelling on it or from being in themselves ugly," said Mme. Melba in a farewell interview, published in the Argus, before leaving on a three months' visit to Honolulu. Later Mme. Melba will go to England.

She intends to tour the provinces in England, giving the proceeds to the patriotic causes. She will sing in opera—if there is any.

"Even in this dreadful time there is the beauty of the noble heroism shown at the front," she said; "there is the beautiful patience and hope and continual help of the women left behind. Shall those who are united in time of war be disunited in time of peace? Surely we should have a continuance of love and understanding among all. Why should not each of us resolve to try our best that it shall be so?"

"In this great wide country that we all love so much," continued Mme. Melba, "I think we should guard against any narrowness of outlook, against being too self-satisfied and unready to receive the best ideas from abroad. We should not be over-easily satisfied with our artistic endeavors, for instance. We should see that our best must be the world's best."

In bidding farewell to her girl students at the Albert Street Conservatorium, she said:

"While I am away I want you to work and not to forget. Study English diction. I must say I do not like the way Australians speak, and there is nothing finer in the world than the English language properly spoken. Then I want you to look for that which is beautiful in the world, and ignore all that is ugly—ugly talk, ugly sights. Take beauty into your lives as much as possible—color, form, pictures—and let it be assimilated into your everyday life."

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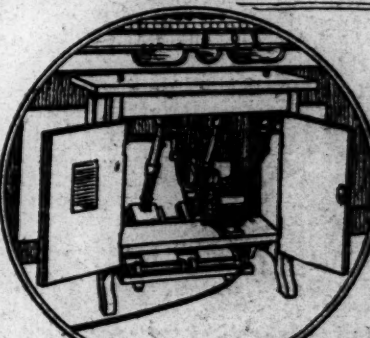
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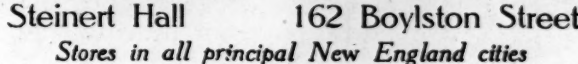


Eddy Brown, violinist, will be soloist at the first evening concert of the Morning Choral Club on Jan. 16. The St. Louis Pageant Choral Society will give Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," on Jan. 23.

The Apollo Club, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gives a concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Tues-

at the Union rooms. The chorus starts with 40 voices and includes members of the bass and tenor sections of the Handel and Haydn Society.

jestic, Morris, Park Square, 2:15; at the Colonial, Tremont and Shubert, 3; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the



Whaling Days."

cats closed last night.

Tickets at Box Office



## LOS ANGELES IS METROPOLIS OF PACIFIC COAST

Census Bureau Estimate Gives Population Above That of San Francisco—Holds Palm Also for Area Above All Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to figures just issued by the United States Census Bureau, Los Angeles is now the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, having a population of 503,812, while that of San Francisco is given as 463,516. These figures that are given out by the Government bureau are not, however, based upon actual count, but are mathematical computations based upon the assumption that the increase each year since 1910 has been equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910.

San Francisco, however, protests the accuracy of the Government's estimate on the ground that the growth of that city between 1900 and 1910, which was interrupted by the distribution of 1906, when several thousand people left the city, does not furnish a proper basis upon which to estimate the growth in the present decade.

According, also, to figures given out by the chambers of commerce of the two cities Los Angeles is the larger, having, according to this estimate, 575,000, while San Francisco claims by this computation only 551,222, these estimates having been made up from reports of public service corporations and various other sources.

It should be understood, of course, that these comparisons are based upon those areas that comprise the legal limits of the two cities, and not upon the contiguous metropolitan areas and districts outside the city limits. In this connection attention is called to the fact that while the area of Los Angeles is 337.92 square miles—which makes it the largest city in the United States, in area—the area of San Francisco is only 46.5 square miles, and that if San Francisco should annex adjacent territory sufficient to make it equal in area to Los Angeles its population would be 930,000, in comparison with the 575,000 of the southern city. There has been some talk of consolidating the city and county of Los Angeles, although the movement has not been seriously undertaken. If this were done its area would be 4057 square miles, and its estimated population 852,000. Area to the extent of 308.71 square miles, out of its present area, 337.92 square miles, has been added, by annexation or consolidation, to Los Angeles since 1895—230.3 square miles of this having been added during 1917 and 1916. Some of the towns and cities added to Los Angeles since 1895 are Highland Park, Garvanza, Wilmington, San Pedro, Coleridge, Hollywood, East Hollywood, Inglewood, Torrance, Palmdale, Fernando, Bairdston, Westgate and Occidental.

Publication by the Government of figures showing Los Angeles to exceed San Francisco in population has revived the agitation in favor of consolidating the metropolitan area of San Francisco so that it should include San Mateo county, which lies just south of San Francisco county, and the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other adjacent towns and cities on the east bay shore. If this were done it would give San Francisco a population of approximately 930,000 and raise it from the twelfth to the fourth city in the country. In fact the consolidation of the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley alone would make the enlarged city the fourth in the United States and one having an area of only a little more than one-third of that of Los Angeles.

## NEED FOR GREATER KNOWLEDGE OF JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Japanese Ambassador in London, Viscount Chinda, in a letter excusing himself from attendance at a recent meeting of the Japan Society, stated that it was a source of genuine gratification that there had never been a time when the bonds of fraternal feelings between Britain and his nation had been so close and strong as today, when their relations with each other were in such perfect accord with the Treaty of Alliance. Nevertheless, little was known in England about Japan. He thought that the English did not know one-tenth as much about the Japanese, as they did about the English. That was easily explained, for the Japanese had so much to learn and so little to teach. With the English, to study the Japanese language, for instance, was merely a matter of choice and convenience; with the Japanese the acquisition of the English language was an important question of interest, if not of absolute necessity. The same held good in their relations not only with the English, but also with some other countries more advanced than the Japanese. They lost so many centuries by their self-imposed and self-contented isolation, that they must be up and doing if they meant, as they most certainly did, to keep abreast with the progress of the world. In conclusion the Ambassador expressed the opinion that more encouragement might, with advantage, be given in England to the study and acquisition of information on Japan and her people.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Hollis Bankhead, United States Senator from Alabama, who is sponsor in the Senate for the bill forbidding the transmission in the mails of printed matter advertising the sale of liquor, is a prominent Methodist and Democrat, whose life has been long enough for him to have made a gallant record as a Confederate soldier, and a success as a political leader and lawmaker. After service in the State Legislature he went to Washington, in 1887, as a Congressman, and, from that day to this, with scarcely an intermission, either in the House or in the Senate, he has conserved the material interests of Alabama and of the "New South." Legislation promoting inland waterways, development of hydro-electric power sites, and Federal aid to education have had his support on the floor and in committees. To him also must be attributed much of the success that the South has had in getting large appropriations for public buildings and for rivers and harbors.

William Wistar Comfort has been unanimously elected president of Haverford College by the corporation of that Quaker institution of learning in the environs of Philadelphia. He will succeed Dr. Isaac Sharpless, whose term closes in June. Professor Comfort is a former student at Haverford, who took his A. B. degree at Harvard in 1895, and who won his doctor's degree in 1902. He studied in France and Germany for several years, came back to Haverford and taught, and, in 1909, accepted a call to Cornell University to fill the chair of Romance languages. There he has remained, growing in reputation. Now he will assume the presidency of an institution with which his father was long connected as an administrative official, and about which he knows the traditions and inherited ideals. Such knowledge is always an asset to a new administrator, and a prophecy of success. Professor Comfort is the author of several books, and of many articles in journals devoted to philology and linguistics.

Asbury Francis Lever, joint author with Senator Ellison Durant Smith of South Carolina of the Smith-Lever act for extension of agricultural education, and author of the bill for the standardization of cotton grading, which passed the National House of Representatives on Jan. 3, has represented the Seventh District of South Carolina in the lower branch of Congress since 1902, and for the last two years has been chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Lever is a native of Lexington County, South Carolina, and is of German-American parentage. He labored on his father's small farm as a boy and worked his way through Newberry College, a Lutheran school in South Carolina. Afterward he was for a time a country school teacher. His first experience in public life was as a member of the lower House of the State Legislature. Appointment as private secretary to Congressman Stokes of his district enabled him to study law at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. He succeeded Mr. Stokes in Congress, and during the last 14 years has been an industrious member, devoting special attention to agricultural interests.

Ernest George Pretymann, D. L., who recently supplied, in the British House of Commons, figures relating to the great consumption of foodstuffs in the breweries of the United Kingdom and the amount of shipping diverted from necessary services to transportation for the drink trade, is the parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade. His parliamentary career dates back to 1895, when he entered Parliament as a Conservative member, after a military career of nine years. From 1900 to 1902, he was a civil lord at the Admiralty, and during the three years following he was secretary to the Admiralty. He was appointed to his present post in 1915.

Augustus Owsley Stanley, whose resolute action has saved Kentucky from the disgrace of a Negro lynching, is now Governor of that State, having been elected in November, 1915. Prior to that time he had served in Congress, from 1903, and had made a record for intelligence, independence of action, and serious attention to the business of lawmaking. He is a clergyman's son; was educated at Centre College, a leading Presbyterian school of the State, and is a lawyer by profession. His home is at Henderson.

William Bess Thompson, who has just been awarded a cup which is presented each year to the citizen of New Orleans who has shown the finest public spirit and who has done the most marked civic service, is a cotton factor dealer of eminence in the city at the mouth of the Mississippi. As far back as 1908 he urged the construction of a publicly owned cotton warehouse. Later he presented plans for carrying out the enterprise, and in 1915 the ideal became a financial proposition with first steps taken to make it real, with vast profit to the port of New Orleans and its major business, the sale and shipping of cotton. The award was made on the basis of an investigation by the Association of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Cotton Exchange. Mr. Thompson, it should be noted, is a liberally educated business man of the up-to-date type. The University of Tennessee, Johns Hopkins University, and Columbia University having given him a portion of his intellectual training and discipline. A lawyer early in his career, with his home in Dallas, Tex., he had, for family reasons, to take up his abode and assume management of a large cotton brokerage firm in New Orleans which his father had headed. For four terms he has been president of the Cotton Exchange; he has also been chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, a member of the State Public Utilities Commission and of other large private and public organizations.

## FINANCIAL DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A good deal of interest was added to a recent financial debate in the Chamber by two statements made by M. Ribot. Once more he referred to the impossibility of ministers carrying through needed reforms owing to the tremendous calls which are made on their time. The question asked by the Chamber was: When will the administrative reforms be carried through and the sinecures abolished? M. Ribot answered: When the ministers have time to give their attention to the matter. When every morning is spent attending the Ministerial Council and every afternoon in secret committee, it is all one can do to get the most urgent business through. M. Ribot's second statement touched on the governmental intentions with regard to the Bank of France. Ever since an inquiry was opened by the Government on the advisability of renewing the privileges of the Bank of France, there has been complete silence on the matter. Though expert representatives of trade and industry have declared themselves in favor of the immediate renewal of the privileges for a period which would guarantee the country against any misadventure, no bill embodying their wishes has been brought before the Chamber. In fact a dangerous campaign against the Bank of France has been started in which accusations of speculation have been circulated. M. Ribot dealt straightaway with these calumnies. The Bank of France, he said emphatically, does not make any profit at all in its dealings with the National Defense Loan, and he added that the convention to be entered into with the bank would take place sooner than was generally anticipated. To the objection raised by a Socialist at this statement M. Ribot added: The will of the Chamber is, of course, supreme, and Government does not in any way try to override it, but it is both its right and its duty to have a personal opinion in the matter. In the present circumstances more especially, it has a right to its own opinion. We shall place this convention before you and you will discuss it. But if this discussion is approached in the same manner as that which prompted the interruption, the Chamber will be assuming an attitude entirely contrary to the unanimous feeling of the Nation, which is that the Bank of France has rendered the country inestimable services in this war, and that by establishing our credit on that of the bank we are doing a patriotic act.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Further contributions amounting to £7057 have been sent by Ceylon to the Red Cross Fund. The total remittances from Ceylon to the fund now amount to £11,789, exclusive of a sum of £1600, remitted direct from the Government servants one day's pay fund. A sum of £892 is, has been subscribed by the people of the Western Province of the Gold Coast, with a view to the provision of an aeroplane for presentation to the Royal Flying Corps through the Overseas Aircraft Fund. Of this sum, £408 15s. 3d. was contributed by the native employees of Prestea Block A mine.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

Lessened Longing for Foreign Trade

TOLEDO BLADE.—The Federal Reserve Board is giving its backing to a fight to make the American dollar the standard of exchange in the Far East. Banks in Manila, Hongkong, Yokohama and Melbourne will be named as correspondents. The aim is to stop the drawing of Asiatic and Australian bills of exchange on London and to switch this business to the United States. The effect of this scheme has already been foreseen by the Reserve Board. It expects some resentment from London. It counts on bitterness from Japan which is bending every effort to make itself master of the Pacific, politically and commercially. Two years ago Americans were throwing up their hats and shouting their approval of all endeavors to extend American business. There is not so much gleefulness over such enterprises now. Two reasons may be offered to account for it. One is that if the foreign trade Americans must be sent abroad, and as Washington has indicated that it does not feel interest or responsibility in the lives of Americans away from home, that naturally dampens the ardor of commercial explorers and adventurers. The other reason is that the great war has demonstrated there is a relationship between commercial and military rivalries. Japan, for example, backs up its trade with heavy guns. America is not prepared to go that far. If it has to use projectiles to command a foreign market, that market will have to go to some one else. So on the whole, there is not likely to be much enthusiasm over the Reserve Board's idea of forcing a liking for American money in preference to that of England or Japan.

## The Transgressor Pays

SPRINGFIELD UNION.—To those that think of New York as a wide-open city the fines imposed by Justice Chohalan on 11 saloonkeepers convicted of selling drinks on Sunday will come as a great surprise. Each of the saloonkeepers was fined \$1800, and there was an additional small assessment for the costs of court. There may be some prohibition states in which illegal liquor selling would be punished with equal severity, but in license states and cities it is not customary to impose fines of more than \$200 or \$300 on a first conviction unless the circumstances are unusually flagrant. The action of Justice Chohalan evidently indicates a purpose to compel observance of the Sunday law by all liquor dealers, and the severity of the penalty imposed in these cases doubtless was intended to serve as a warning to other transgressors. That it will be effective is scarcely to be doubted.

## The Bisected Dollar

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—In 17 years the purchasing power of the dollar as measured in the markets of a great center like Chicago has declined 47 per cent. Estimates have been submitted to the Mayor and City Council in which are included the prices of every commodity ordinarily entering into the cost of living. As a result of that tabulation it appears that the purchasing power of the dollar has been cut practically in half. It is true there have been substantial increases in wages during this 17-year period, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the increase in wages bears no adequate relation to the dollar's decreased purchasing power.

Higher costs of living are not to be attributed entirely to the operation of economic causes that have their origin in Europe's war. The rising tendency was observed years before the beginning of the great conflict. It progressed under Republican presidents as under Wilson's Administration. Doubtless in respect to some articles entering into general consumption the increases will be permanent, but it is evident that as to others a reaction is inevitable. Economic laws supply their own automatic checks. Ascending prices curtail consumption and encourage overproduction. These twin effects in turn establish a new cycle of declining prices. Otherwise the prospect of the long-suffering ultimate consumer confronts would be intolerable.

## GROWING OF VEGETABLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture has completed a scheme by which vacant plots of ground may be temporarily brought under cultivation during the period of hostilities. Under the Defense of the Realm Regulations the board is authorized to take possession of unoccupied or public lands without consent, and of other land with the consent of the owner, and they propose to delegate this power to the existing statutory allotment authorities, the borough and urban district councils. One of the board's aims is to secure the use of building land which is now lying useless owing to operations being suspended, and to let it out in allotments at purely nominal rents. It is hoped to make a good many homes self-supporting in the matter of vegetables and the assistance of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society and the Royal Horticultural Society are being enlisted for the purpose. These bodies will give much useful aid in the shape of leaflets, and the local councils will be empowered to supplement their efforts by the purchase and sale of seed potatoes, implements, and other necessities.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following appointments have been announced following the reconstitution of the Government:  
Parliamentary Secretaries, Munitions Ministry. Mr. Worthington Evans and Mr. Kellaway.  
Civil Lord of Admiralty, Mr. Pretymann.  
Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade, Mr. G. H. Roberts.  
Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board, Mr. Hayes Fisher.  
Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Agriculture, Sir R. Winfrey.  
Undersecretary Home Office, the Rt. Hon. William Bruce.  
Undersecretary to Colonies, Mr. Steel-Maitland.  
Financial Secretary to War Office, Mr. Forster.  
Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Pike Pease.  
Lord Steward of Household, Lord Farquhar.  
Treasurer of Household, Col. James Craig.  
Comptroller of Household, Sir Edwin Cornwall.  
Lord Chamberlain of Household, Lord Sandhurst.  
Vice Chamberlain of Household, Mr. A. C. Beck.  
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Colebrooke.  
Captain Yeoman of the Guard, Lord Suffield.  
Master of Horse, Lord Chesterfield.  
Lords in Waiting, Lord Herschell, Lord Kenyon, Lord Stanmore, Lord Ransborough, Viscount Valentia, Lord Hylton.  
Parliamentary Secretary to Air Board, Major Baird.  
Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury, Joint, Lord Edmund Talbot and the Hon. Neil Primrose.  
Lords of the Treasury, Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. Stephen Walsh, and Mr. Pratt.

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## IMPROVEMENTS IN CASCO BAY ARE ANNOUNCED

Deep Water Anchorage in Harbor of Portland, Me., Is to Be Enlarged by Dredging and Construction of Breakwater

PORTLAND, Me.—Plans for providing for enlarging the deep-water anchorage in Casco Bay, opposite the eastern end of the city, by dredging to 30 feet at mean low tide over an area of about 1500 feet by 3500 feet; excavating rock and other material between Grand Trunk and Tukey bridges, at the entrance of Back Cove, a distance of about 1700 feet, so as to give a channel 14 feet deep at mean low tide, the general width being 320 feet; for restoring the channel depth of 12 feet at mean low tide in Back Cove for a width of 400 feet and a length of about 5000 feet; for dredging a portion of the channel of approach to Back Cove to 30 feet at mean low tide; and for restoring the depth of 30 feet over an area of about 6000 feet long and 1000 feet or more in width, constituting the more important part of the inner harbor, are some of the important projects for the improvement of Portland Harbor made by Major F. A. Pope, of the United States engineers in his annual report, says the Express-Advertiser. The estimated cost of the project is placed at \$460,000 with about \$2000 annually for maintenance.

The general plan of project for improvement developed under various authorizations calls for general project depth of 30 feet at mean low tide. The features are a commodious anchorage off the eastern end of the city; a channel of approach 300 feet wide leading up to Back Cove; the dredging of the greater part of the inner harbor, with channel of approach to same; and a channel 300 feet wide in Fore-River up to the upper Boston & Maine Bridge. The project includes also a stone breakwater about 1900 feet long on the southerly side of the inner harbor; rock excavation to give a depth of 14 feet at mean low tide between Grand Trunk and Tukey bridges, at the mouth of Back Cove; and a channel 500 feet wide, 12 feet deep, at low tide up to the head of Back Cove.

In reviewing the work that has been done Major Pope says: "Dredging in Back Cove was continued until early in November, 1915, when this item of the project was completed. The work during the year amounted to 147,312 cubic yards, scow measurement. It was done under contract at a price of 11.88 cents per cubic yard. The dredging of the remainder (about 16 per cent) of the anchorage area, was commenced in July and was completed during October, 1915. The work, which was done under contract, amounted to 354,346 cubic yards, scow measurement. The contract price was 7.74 cents per cubic yard, measured in scows. Expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to \$102,344.36, all for new work.

"As a result of all operations a commodious anchorage 30 feet deep at mean low tide has been dredged off the eastern end of the city, with a channel of approach 300 feet wide, and the same depth, leading up to Back Cove; dangerous rocks between Grand Trunk and Tukey bridges have been excavated to 14 feet at mean low tide, and a channel 12 feet deep at mean low tide, and 500 feet wide, has been excavated in Fore-River up to the upper Boston & Maine Railroad Bridge, and a breakwater about 1900 feet long has been built on the southerly side on the mouth of the harbor. The existing project is completed.

"The dredging in Back Cove and the anchorage area were completed in 1916, the rock excavation between Grand Trunk and Tukey bridges in 1915, and the dredging in the inner harbor in 1914. Total expenditures under existing project amount to \$397,682.92, all for new work, which is about \$62,000 less than the estimated cost."

No conditions have been imposed by Congress and there has been no local cooperation. There has been some discussion as to construction of public docks, but no definite action.

### PROGRESSIVE WOMEN MEET

Dr. Levi M. Powers of Boston speaks on "Social Insurance" and Miss Mabel Hill discusses "Woman's Responsibility to Citizenship" at a meeting of the Progressive Women of Massachusetts at the Hotel Brunswick this afternoon. Chairmen of the civic and legislative committees of the women's clubs of Greater Boston were extended invitations to attend. Tentative plans for the organization of a woman's forum in Boston for the purpose of discussing political questions only are to be outlined by a special committee.

### EVERETT POLICE SUSPENSIONS

EVERETT, Mass.—Five patrolmen, who were appointed by Mayor Chambers just before his term of office expired and who were put on duty two weeks ago, were suspended yesterday by Mayor John J. Mullen, who also cut from the payroll of the police and fire departments the recent increases voted by the City Council. This action was taken because of lack of funds in the city treasury.

### WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY

Mrs. Alno Malmberg will speak before the Women's Peace Party at 421 Boylston Street at 3 p. m. Monday, on "Big Wars and Little Nations." On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Prof. William R. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York will speak on "The World's Court League" at Pilsgrimage Hall.

## LIBRARY CLUB ON RECORD AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE RULE

State Organization Takes Action Following Discussion on Both Sides of Question

A resolution protesting against the inclusion of library employees under civil service rules was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held yesterday afternoon at the Boston Public Library. This action followed a lengthy discussion of both sides of the question and supplements the action of the Massachusetts Library Commission in sending a unanimous objection to the Civil Service Commission.

Petitions voicing the same objection are being circulated among the librarians and library trustees of the State, and a bill asking that librarians be added to the list of those public servants already exempt from civil service has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature. Judging from the sentiment of yesterday's meeting the librarians of the State will make every effort to get the bill passed.

The resolution, as adopted by the Massachusetts Library Club, makes it clear that though that organization does not question the merits of the civil service system as such, nevertheless it does not believe the kind of examination given under the civil service is best adapted to testing the qualifications of librarians. Furthermore, the resolution states that candidates for library positions must be sought for without regard to geographical limitations and with the same care with which public school teachers are selected; that the present method of selection by boards of trustees is sufficiently satisfactory so that no extension of State civil service is needed.

In taking the opposite side of the question, Richard H. Dana, president of the National Association for the Promotion of Civil Service, explained that the reason the Civil Service Commission had taken the matter under consideration is because of the growing complaint that the libraries of the State are coming more and more under the influence of politics, these complaints coming from library employees themselves. Miss Marian Nichols, representing the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Commission, said that under the present method of selection the candidates feel that they "do not always get fair play and that sometimes, even when well qualified, they are passed over for personal reasons. She said that civil service would do away with personal favoritism.

Despite the arguments of both Mr. Dana and Miss Nichols, however, the club was resolute in its contention that library employees should be kept exempt from civil service, several of the speakers calling attention to the fact that in those instances where civil service has been tried in libraries it has not worked satisfactorily. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, said that if selection of library employees is to be left to a State board it might better be put into the hands of the Massachusetts Library Commission than under the control of an alien board not yet adapted to dealing with the problem, and that he should advise extension of the duties of the Library Commission rather than of the Civil Service Commission.

## SUBSTATION FOR NAVAL RECRUITING AT EAST BOSTON

Next Monday morning the first substation for the Boston naval recruiting office will be opened in Maverick Square, East Boston. This is the first step of many which are to be taken by the Navy Department in swelling the recruiting in this district. Lieut. Charles S. Keller, in command of the Boston naval recruiting district, will be head of the new office but Chief Quartermaster F. A. O'Donnell will have direct control.

This step is taken, according to Lieutenant Keller, to reach that portion of Boston which has been overlooked in previous recruiting plans. The present office, on Tremont Street, is situated in a place where the men who make up the ranks for the Navy are not usually seen, it is said. When recruiting officers at Boston, was leaving last fall he said that plans were being considered for the removal of the station to a less expensive place in another section of the city.

Although it was definitely announced that recruiting for the Naval Reserve Force would be carried on at the naval recruiting office on Tremont Street, yet a report has been circulated that a new office for this purpose had been opened in the Charlestown Navy Yard. The plans for the reserve are not settled for this district, although particular attention is being paid to that part of the force made up of former service men.

Lieutenant Keller says that applicants have been going to the navy yard for information concerning the new naval reserve and asks that those interested come to his office on Tremont Street in order to avoid complications. Plans were started last fall for the enrolling of the men at the office but further action from Washington is expected before the active campaign is launched. Lieut. Richard F. Bernard, stationed from Washington where he had been instructed in the requirements for vessels wishing to enlist in the motor boat reserve. Any one planning to use his craft in this way must have Lieutenant Bernard's approval before the vessel is eligible for the force.

## HIGH POLL TAX RECEIPTS MARK REACHED IN 1906

Garrett W. Scollard as Boston Collector in Two Years of Mayor Fitzgerald's Administration Made Best Record

Circular letters issued to every man assessed for a poll tax in the years 1905 and 1906 and direct personal appeal through the mails were the methods used by Garrett W. Scollard when he was collector of taxes for Boston to secure the highest percentage of poll taxes ever collected since Boston was incorporated in 1822. Not a man was sued, not a threat was made, but the percentage of poll taxes collected in 1906 rose to 44.17, while the year previous but 26.70 per cent had been collected. The year following, 1907, Collector Scollard, who was appointed by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald on May 1, 1906, collected 43.25 per cent of the poll taxes.

Mr. Scollard resigned his office on March 17, 1908, after having collected a higher proportion of the poll taxes than had ever been secured. The result of the appeals he made to the men of the community to do their duty as citizens and pay their taxes. He proceeded under the assumption that no real effort had been made to collect the poll taxes by calling to the attention of the citizens their duty to pay this assessment if they wished to exercise those rights. Men received personal circular appeals and Collector Scollard asked and received the support and cooperation in his campaign of the heads of the great public service corporations and of all the large mercantile and industrial concerns in Boston.

The collector sent some 125,000 circulars to the assessed polls in the fall of 1906 reminding them of their duty to the Nation, State and city under the law to pay poll taxes of \$2 each per annum. He followed this up with a second letter, and a third appeal was made later the same year.

In addition to the personal circularization, which cost the city the first year Collector Scollard did it over \$10,000 for postage alone, he sent special appeals to the officials of the railroads, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Edison company, the telephone company, the gas company, the department stores and other employers of many individuals asking them to cooperate with the collector of taxes in urging their employees to do their duty and pay their poll taxes.

Response to this appeal of the tax collector was very generally complied with by the public service corporations. They directed the proper officials to appeal to the men to pay their taxes. The collector had represented to the employers of labor that men should be made to pay their taxes to put a premium on their qualification as electors, that they should be willing to pay something for the privilege of citizenship, that citizenship is an honor, and should not be held lightly and without some responsibility.

The result of these appeals was soon apparent in the office of the city collector where thousands of men hastened to pay their poll taxes. Net results of the activity displayed by Mayor Fitzgerald and his collector, Mr. Scollard, in the collection of poll taxes is shown in the \$65,004 more collected in poll taxes than in the year previous, under Mayor Patrick A. Collins and Collector Daniel A. Whelton.

Polls assessed in the year 1905 numbered 183,428. Had each one paid his tax the city would have secured \$366,856. As it was, the campaign for poll taxes instituted by Collector Scollard was so energetic and so productive that the city secured \$162,036, or 44.17 per cent of the possible total.

Polls assessed in 1906, and which Mr. Scollard collected in the last year of his administration in 1907, numbered 183,554. The total assessment for polls amounted to \$367,108. The collector secured of this sum \$168,761, or 43.25 per cent of the total amount possible of collection.

Collector Scollard wrote: "It is not my intention to embarrass anybody when the payment of this tax is a hardship. If the situation is such at the present time that you cannot discharge this obligation I am perfectly satisfied to wait until conditions so change that you will be in a position to discharge your obligations. In the mean time I feel that I am entitled to at least an answer to my various communications."

The collector has always believed that it was the bringing to the individual attention of the citizens of their duty under the law to pay their poll taxes and the putting them on their honor to reimburse the city, which resulted in his making a larger percentage of poll taxes than any other collector has done before or since in the history of the city of Boston.

## WAGES RAISED OF MILLION WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wage increases for many workmen in the last two months of 1916 are shown in tables compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of general increases is 514, of which 217 represent more than 1,000,000 employees. Nearly half the increases were voluntary, and the others were forced by strikes and those granted through agreement between employers and employees.

Iron and steel workers fared best and nearly 400,000 received raises. Textile workers were next in point of numbers and garment workers third.

## MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENTS OF TOLEDO GROCERS

Attempt Made to Nullify Work of Grand Jury Which Acted on Food Price Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—A motion to quash the indictments against nine Toledo grocers, charged with a food price conspiracy, was filed in court on Friday.

The motion charges that the jury was not qualified, stating that Roger Sheehy, one of the jurors, never had been naturalized.

If the motion is granted it will nullify all the work of the grand jury term which indicted the grocers.

### Storage Eggs High Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The price of storage eggs, which has been going up steadily, yesterday touched 37 and 37½ cents a dozen, almost the high point of some weeks back, when agitation and a boycott broke the market.

## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Japanese Society of Sydney recently entertained the venerable Dr. Batchelor, prior to his departure for Japan, and was welcomed by the Japanese consul-general.

The latter spoke of the present condition of affairs in Australia. He touched upon the conscription question, which was then at its zenith, saying that it was entirely an internal affair for Australia, and he was not inclined to make any observations thereon, but in the presence of the company assembled, he would like to take the opportunity of saying a few words to the Japanese residents upon the matter of their attitude at the present juncture. Since this question has been brought forward, he said, I have been several times informed by my Australian friends, as well as by Japanese residents here, that our nation had been frequently referred to by public speakers for and against the conscription proposals. While, on the one hand, those in favor of conscription have urged as an argument upon their side that conscription is necessary in order to defend Australia from Japanese aggression, those upon the other side have asserted that if Australians were conscripted there would be an influx of Japanese labor into the Commonwealth. Thus it will be seen that the references to Japan are awkward and unpleasant from both sides, and, I may add, quite baseless.

One would have thought that the remembrance of the part which Japan has already taken in the present great world crisis would have been sufficient to disprove any idea of ulterior motives on the part of Japan. I realize how unpleasant it must be to you to have to listen to and read about statements which are so misleading and so cruelly untrue, but I strongly advise you individually to comport yourselves in these trying circumstances with the same dignified forbearance of which the Imperial Japanese Government has set you so strong an example. It must be left to time to prove how mistaken those are who make such allegations against the honor of our country, and I think and hope that those who are most valuable upon this subject will yet live to see and acknowledge their error.

INAUGURAL BY TELEPHONE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gatherings in all parts of the country may be able to listen to President Wilson's inaugural address on the morning of March 5 by long-distance telephone. The local Inauguration Committee Friday took up with telephone companies the feasibility of such an arrangement.

WESLEYAN OPENS AT BROWN  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Wesleyan University swimming team will open its season of 1917 here this evening with a meet against Brown University.

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# B. Altman & Co.

## Another Important Sale of Women's American-made Underwear

has been prepared for Monday and Tuesday

The most painstaking care has been given to the selection of the dainty Undergarments comprising this new offering with the result that decidedly worth-while values will be obtainable at the special prices quoted.

Nightrobes		Camisoles	
Lingerie	\$1.00, 1.45, 1.90 to 3.85	Crepe de Chine	\$1.00, 1.50, 1.90
Crepe de Chine	3.90, 5.00 to 7.75	Washable Satin	1.90, 2.90
Washable Satin	5.75, 7.90	Knickers	
Envelope Chemises		Crepe de Chine	\$2.50, 2.95
Lingerie	\$1.00, 1.50, 1.90 to 3.90	Washable Satin	2.95
Crepe de Chine	1.90, 2.85 to 5.50	Corset Covers	
Washable Satin	3.90	Lingerie	55c., 75c. to \$1.90
Combinations		Drawers	
Lingerie	\$1.00, 1.45 to 3.85	Lingerie	65c., \$1.00 to 1.85
Crepe de Chine	3.90, 5.00	Petticoats	
Washable Satin	5.00	Lingerie	\$1.00, 1.90 to 3.90



## An Uncommon Reduction Sale

to commence Monday in the Lace Department, will offer

## 5,000 YARDS OF METAL LACES

comprising solid effects as well as combinations of metal (silver predominating) with color, at the reduced prices of

\$1.35, \$2.90 & \$4.85 per yard

Also 1,500 YARDS OF METAL LACES

at the extremely low price of . . . . . 38c. per yard

At the same time a quantity of

## SPANGLED FLOUNCINGS

comprising the remainder of this season's importations (many of them exclusive to B. Altman & Co.), the styles and colors being too diverse for description, will be marked, for immediate clearance, at the greatly reduced prices of

\$1.90, \$3.25, \$4.75 & \$8.50 per yard

Remarkable Values are represented in this unusual offering

Oriental Rugs; Household and Decorative Linens; Blankets and Other Bed Furnishings are on Special Sale during January

Offerings for Monday only comprise

Women's Early Spring Hats (Department on the Third Floor); French Serge in ivory and navy blue; and Cotton Dress and Skirt Lengths, including White Embroidered Voiles

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

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New York: 1—Susquehanna; 18—Syracuse; 19—Cornell at Ithaca; 21—Dickinson; 26—Swarthmore at Swarthmore; 28—Carnegie.  
 May 2.—New York University; 5—Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 7—Georgetown at Washington and Lee; 10—Pittsburgh; 12—Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 16—West Point at West Point; 19—Lehigh; 22—Wesleyan at Middletown; 23—Yale at New Haven; 26—Rutgers; 30—Columbia at New York.  
 June 2.—Albright; 6—Princeton at Princeton; 9—Leland Stanford; 11—Pennsylvania.



## BRAZIL USES MOSTLY AUTOS FROM EUROPE

United States, Though, Has Sold More Cars in Southern Land Than Have Other Countries in Recent Years

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—As the writer looked out of the hotel window on the first morning after his arrival at Rio Janeiro, the Avenida was full of fine looking foreign motor cars. They were drawn up in the center of the wide highway, each with a little red flag hanging out at the side, with "libre" marked upon it. These were not the usual "taxi" which one is accustomed to hail in the cities of the United States, but luxurious French, Italian and German cars, big enough to seat six persons in many cases, and having all the appearance of privately owned vehicles—all but the "free" sign and the chauffeur's watchful look at passers-by.

When the traveler asks the reason for the best looking motors to be had for hire in perhaps any city in the world, he will be told of the boom year in 1912, and the consequent purchase of European cars of excellent quality; then the year of financial decline in 1913, when the owners, some of whom had bought their cars on long credits were forced to turn over their cars to the "taxi" men and in many other ways practice retrenchment. This was no small reverse to the Brazilian, who likes to spend his money when he has it, quite as much as the more thrifty Portuguese, who comes over here, enjoys having it. But the Carochin makes a virtue of his necessity and walks rather than drives along the shining Avenida where all Rio goes daily, and the Brazilian maidens instead of whirling about the beautiful stretch of sea-beach, contents herself with leaning out of her window and watching the trolley cars, and a daily visit with her girl friends or mother to the ever present cinematograph show.

Another sidelight is the preponderance of cars made in Europe. Why not American cars, one asks. To be sure, the writer noticed a part of a fine building on this same populous avenue filled with an exhibition advertising a small runabout at more than double the price charged for it in the United States, and other North American automobiles had been seen in Santos and in other towns in South Brazil. But as a rule it seems to be the French rather than the automobile made in the "States" that the visitor encounters everywhere in Brazil where cars are used at all.

The answer to one's inquiry for the reason corresponds with that which will be had in regard to many other things which this Brazilian people have sought and found in the Old World. The republic to the north is looked upon still by the Brazilians as a great land of utilities. If they were seeking foodstuffs, certain manufactures and things of prime necessity, they would turn perhaps to the United States for a market. But the automobile is still largely a luxury in this country, something for the man of wealth in the city or for the rich planter, and Europe has been for a long time the home of luxuries, fashion, smartness and artistry for the folks of Brazil.

Like the South Americans generally, the hall mark of some city in continental Europe, Paris, Naples, Genoa, or Madrid, spells aristocracy for the Brazilian, while North America, like these southern republics, is new and utilitarian and also Anglo-Saxon—not Latin in life and manufactures. The Brazilian will be quite ready to buy bolts of the North American to rivet together machinery in his factory, but when it comes to clothes for his ladies, or cars in which to show them—it is to Europe that he has been going for his models and purchases.

Nor is this at all strange when one comes to see why it is true. Europe has flooded Brazil with literature; she has entertained the South Americans with studied care, and she has discovered the nature and character of the entertainment desired. French and Italian convent schools have been established throughout these nations, and along with foreign textbooks and with some French and Italian culture, and this has paved the way for foreign trade. Even the diplomat has been trade promoter in disguise, for they have so truly understood and have adapted their manners and customs so carefully to reach these people, that the Brazilian who follows his delights more generally than his dollars, prefers to buy an automobile from a Frenchman, for he "likes" his manner of selling as well as the style of the product.

Viscount Bryce has pointed out in his book on South America that not only have the beginnings of the careers of the two Americas been widely divergent, but beyond the fact of a similarity in constitutions, there is little in common by way of language, traditions, history or temperament of the people. With the Latins of Europe, on the contrary, there is a racial and sentimental unity that counts in the choice of automobiles as truly as in the selection of an attractive place to spend a holiday. Yet this is not to say that North Americans cannot or do not sell motor cars to Brazilians. At present the United States is having something of a monopoly in this business. In 1915 North American automobile sales in Brazil were more than four times those of all other nations combined, but it is also needful to state that the purchase of cars had decreased from Germany, for

example, from 1060 in 1912 to three cars in 1915, and instead of the 1010 French cars sold in Brazil in 1912 the records show but 10 cars bought from that country in 1915. The facts also are revealed by noting that in 1915 there were only 214 automobiles reported as being imported, while in 1912 there were 3785 cars imported, and only 785 of these were from North America. The financial condition of Brazil, as well as the European war, has contributed to this falling off of money spent for automobiles in this republic, a decrease from \$5,368,650 spent for cars in 1912, to \$190,355 expended in 1915.

The financial condition of the country would seem to offer a challenge to the manufacturers of cheap cars, and the future of the automobile industry here, as far as North American cars are concerned, depends considerably upon the way the makers of vehicles in the United States study the Brazilian needs and adjust themselves to these needs. The United States Consul-General told me of letters he had been receiving from his country relative to the advisability of making automobile tours through South America, and especially through the interior of Brazil.

One needs only to travel in part through this huge country to find that the settlements were made first on the coast, and that the desolate and jungle-ridden interior still offers few inducements for motor enthusiasts. It may be well to remember that there are no great international highways in South America, and few good long roads such as were built by the Peruvian Indians in the days of the Incas, before Spanish conquest extinguished such arts on the West Coast. In Brazil the remote parts of the country inland are devoid of means of communication save by rude trails and waterways, while many of the railroads that have stretched into or towards the uncivilized wastes, were laid along and on such roads as existed.

An automobile truck that essayed the comparatively short journey from Rio to Petropolis, not long ago, after 15 hours of a struggle through wretched roads, finally found the path leading to a railroad trestle. In Brazil the railroads were built first and the modern highways have only come slowly afterwards, and the country highways are in most cases unutterably poor.

The market for motor cars in Brazil is at present almost entirely limited to a half a dozen cities, and to the owners or manufacturers of large plantations. Rio, the Federal capital, has usually about 40 per cent of the entire importation and distribution of cars, but one will find a goodly number of automobiles in such cities as Sao Paulo, Bahia, Santos, Para, Porto Alegre and Pernambuco, and also in Belo Horizonte, in Minas Geraes.

Santos, one of the great ports of Brazil, is the one city that continues to flourish in the automobile trade in these war days, and in that vicinity the motor is coming to its own as a part of the farming equipment of the big estates. The writer has been hurried across these great "fazendas" in South Brazil in a French car at a speed that defied roads made out of deep sand and ruts, and he can say without reservation that these landed proprietors regard speed laws as only nominal obstructions in Brazil.

Of all the 21 states that compose this giant republic, the Federal district of Rio de Janeiro, with its 2347 registered automobiles, holding a place similar in these parts to the District of Columbia in the United States, is undoubtedly the Queen city of Brazil for automobiles. To be sure, a city that is built largely on hills that ramble in most intricate profusion for many miles along the sea, does not give opportunity for long and straight-away drives; but there is the motor trip for miles about the winding waterfront on shining macadam following the various Prarias fringing the parkway Avenida Beira Mar, the shimmering sunlight on the peerless bay by day, and the myriad lights by night, then shooting through tunneled mountains that act as a portal to the Avenida Atlantica and the already famous sea speedway along the broad Atlantic to the new Country Club.

Some day the already flourishing Automobile Club of Brazil, with a senator for its president, and a site from which "every prospect pleases," may be inviting the clubs of motor enthusiasts from the Old and New Worlds to an automobile carnival along the white, sand-fringed curves of beach that guard Rio from the sea.

**NEW FRENCH YEAR BOOK**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
PARIS, France.—An artistic and literary year-book is being brought out by MM. André Mary and Raoul Dufy. Besides a calendar with quotations for each month, illustrated by 12 wood cuts the work of Raoul Dufy, it contains a number of hitherto unpublished poems and "nouvelles" by MM. Emile Godefroy, Maurice du Plessy, Raymond de la Tailhede, André Mary, Paul Bourdin, Fernand Fleuret, Maxime Giraud, Léon Guilloit, Vincent Muselli, articles on art and music, etc.

**ST. LOUIS ORCHESTRA ENGAGED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LINCOLN, Neb.—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Max Zach, will give two concerts in Lincoln during the annual University of Nebraska May festival, about the middle of May. The New York Symphony Society under the direction of Walter Damrosch came for the 1916 festival.

**PITCHER ALEXANDER UNSIGNED**  
LINCOLN, Neb.—G. C. Alexander, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Nationals' pitching staff, has mailed his contract unsigned to the Philadelphia club, saying that he believed he should receive more money for his services. Alexander has been spending the winter at his home in St. Paul, Neb.

## PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys, 906-909 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

Circuit Controller—Andersen, John M., Boston, Mass.  
Pasteboard Dispensing Package for Elastic—Austin, Herbert A., Boston, Mass.  
Shuttle threading mechanism—Barrel, William L., Lawrence, Mass.  
Woven Carrier—Bacheider, Frank R., Worcester, Mass.  
Spring Roll for Leather-Working Machines—Bergstrom, Edwin N., East Lynn, Mass.  
Apparatus for Cooling Metal Rods—Bloom, Arvid T., Worcester, Mass.  
Electric Heating Apparatus—Braden, Albert R., Beverly, Mass.  
Retinoscope—Bugebe, Lucian W., Southbridge, Mass.  
Pulp-Screen, Save-All—Clarke, Ralph S., East Walpole, Mass.  
Binding Press—Cole, Frederick W., Newton Highlands, Mass.  
Instrument for Testing Lenses—Collinson, John W., Boston, Mass.  
Dry-Dock—Crandall, James L., Malden, Mass.  
Conveyor for a Sand-Spreader—Curtis, John D., Worcester, Mass.  
Fixture for Sliding Curtains—Dickey, Adam, Boston, Mass.  
Gun Barrel Rifling Machine—Elder, Edward H., Chicopee, Mass.  
Addressing Machine, Apparatus for Stencil Blanks—Elliott, Sterling, Newton, Mass.  
Food Product—Fleming, John C., Boston, Mass.  
Thread Guiding Mechanism—Goldsmith, William H., Boston, Mass.  
Telephone Recorder—Greenlaw, Rupert H., Lawrence, Mass.  
Stop Motion Device—Grothey, Ivan W., Boston, Mass.  
Thread for Resilient Tires—Hamm, Bertam C., Boston, Mass.  
Bobbin Winding Machine—Hayes, Charles E., Worcester, Mass.  
Disinfecting Apparatus—Hunt, John F., Malden, Mass.  
Monitor System for Carried Despatch Apparatus—Jennings, Charles C., Boston, Mass.  
Insulator—Keith, Frederick R., Randolph, Mass.  
Stringing Device for Making Confections—Kihlgren, Theodor, Springfield, Mass.  
Attachment for Planers—Kinslam, Harry J., Worcester, Mass.  
Skiving Machine—Lautenschlager, William F., Newton, Mass.  
Producing Continuous Sheets of Dough for Biscuits or Like Products—Lawrence, Edward E., Cambridge, Mass.  
Vending Machine—Luellan, Lawrence W., Newton, Mass.  
Piston Rod Packing—MacDonald, William T., Somerville, Mass.  
Plumber's Trap—Miller, John Sr., Boston, Mass.  
Box Fastener—Miller, Stephen E., North Attleboro, Mass.  
Signaling Device for Automobiles—Murphy, Harold T., Springfield, Mass.  
Locking Device for Motor Vehicles—Oullet, Charles J., Cambridge, Mass.  
Magnifying Containing Pigment and Paint—Plickering, Oscar W., Springfield, Mass.  
Submarine Life Boat—Reeves, David V., East Dedham, Mass.  
Machine for Applying Reinforcement to Insulators—Rollins, George L., Bridge-water, Mass.  
System of Decoration, Decorative Jewelry—Ryan, Walter D., North Adams, Mass.  
Sewing Machine—Schoenky, August R., Somerville, Mass.  
Velvet Knit Article and Knitting the Same, Hosiery, Yarn Changing Mechanism for Knitting Machines, Speed Controlled Electric Switch—Scott, Robert W., Boston, Mass.  
Candle Guard—Shorrock, Arthur, North Adams, Mass.  
Pliers—Starrett, Lory S., Athol, Mass.  
Method of and Apparatus for Testing Conductors for Faults—Vahey, James A., Boston, Mass.  
Pocket Lighting—Walker, Andrew, Somerville, Mass.

## M. SEMBAT ON A PEACE AS FRANCE SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Marcel Sembat denounces all ideas of annexation on the part of France at the close of the war. His article, which is a reply to M. Charles Maurras of the Action Francaise, appears in a recent issue of the Renaissance. The Germans, conquerors in 1871, annexed Alsace and Lorraine without any regard to the unanimous protests of the annexed populations says M. Sembat, and he continues: If the French, victors in 1917, annexed German territories against the wish of the populations, they would be doing as the Germans did, and in my opinion they would be doing wrong. The whole question of annexation at the close of the war is to M. Sembat one of supreme importance since it involves the future both of France and of Europe. Out of sheer necessity the French army has had to follow the example of the German army in the use of asphyxiating gases, but a question which involves the conduct of the war and the righteousness of the Allies' cause is quite a different matter. France stands for a perfectly different civilization to that of Germany. France is different and therefore must act differently. It does not follow from this that we shall demand the disappearance of German civilization, says M. Sembat. Not at all, and it is just here that we differ most profoundly from the Germans. We respect the freedom of others to think as they like, to live as they like and to develop on their own lines. That the weak must give way before the strong is an axiom in Germany, the morality of which is never questioned. That is why Germany could not understand the action of Belgium in preferring destruction to loss of honor. This sense of the dignity of freedom comes naturally to every Frenchman in varying degrees. In some it leads to heroism, in others it falls to the level of mere vanity. But

as a consequence of this characteristic there is a strong feeling of respect for the neighbor's freedom, and the French dream is of a Europe freed from a brutal hierarchy and in which there will be no superior or inferior nations.

Since we are not Germans, continues M. Sembat, let us bar our thoughts to German reasoning in the matter of annexations: now if we declare that for the security of France it is necessary that she should possess the left bank of the Rhine and a few bridge-heads on the right bank, are we not reasoning exactly as Bismarck and Metze did when they took Strasbourg and Metz from us? But it may be said that the Alsace compound was created by French annexation. Certainly it was, but we are no longer living under Louis XIV. The development of nations and of the national conscience has changed everything, at any rate since the beginning of last century. In the revolutionary and empire periods France endeavored to assimilate the Rhine provinces, but to-day if the Rhine provinces were separated from the German Empire they would feel that they had been torn by force from their mother country, and France would witness protesting representatives of the provinces sitting in the Chamber, as Alsatis and Lorrainers have sat in the Reichstag. I cannot admit such a situation, though I am of the opinion that every security against attack on the part of Germany should be obtained. For example, I agree to the neutralization from a military point of view of the left bank of the Rhine. No German garrisons should be allowed there, no arms, no guns, no arsenals. But I could not agree to the populations of the Rhine provinces being submitted to the oppression which filled us with indignation when exercised in Alsace-Lorraine. Let us declare to the world the aims of the war and our idea of a beneficent peace—beneficent to Europe as well as to the Allies. It is the best way of protecting ourselves from the trap which is being laid for us by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the trap of hollow negotiations.

## POWERS CONFERRED ON BOARD OF TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—For the purpose of remedying the congestion on the railways, which powers have been conferred upon the Board of Trade by an Order in Council. The order states that the Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labor, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely: (a) For enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owner's wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole, on such conditions as to payment, use, and otherwise as may be provided by the order; (b) For enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons, by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offense; (c) For curtailing any statutory requirements as to the running of trains or affording other facilities on certain lines or at certain stations, or for requiring the disuse of any such line or station, in cases where the curtailment or disuse appears to the Board of Trade to be justified by the necessity of the case; (d) For restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers' luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order; (e) For modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares. Any order may be made so as to apply generally to all railways, or to any class of railways, or to any special railway.

## MOTORISMS

Representative C. W. Clark of Michigan is to try to put a bill through the State Legislature which will provide for the licensing of all garagesmen.

Fifty-two dealers plan to exhibit pleasure cars at the Baltimore show, which will be held at the Fifth Regiment Armory Jan. 23 to 27 inclusive.

A committee to investigate the advisability of holding a motor car show at Denver, Col., has been appointed by the Automobile Trades Association of Colorado.

The Kansas City Automobile Club has closed a year that has been by far the most successful and eventful in its history. The club now has a total of more than 1500 members.

A motor show is to be held at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn., some time next March. C. M. Bradford has been elected chairman of the show committee to arrange the details.

The fourth Canadian and International Good Roads Congress will be held at Winnipeg Feb. 13-16. Good roads men from all over Canada and the United States have been asked to speak.

With the joining of the new concrete on the Lincoln Highway to the west of South Bend, Ind., to the city streets, a fine new stretch of hard-surfaced roadway has been added to the great thoroughfare.

The Nashville (Tenn.) motor show will be held Feb. 12-19 at the hippodrome, where there is ample space both for showing motor cars and accessories. An exhibition exceeding that of last year is expected.

The Illinois Motor Club Association was started at a recent meeting of representatives of the Springfield Motor Club and the Alton-Way Association. The plan is to include all State motor clubs and trail associations in the membership.

## SHOP ASSISTANTS' POSITION ON EARLY CLOSING IN BRITAIN

Campaign Against Government Order Opposed in Communication From Mr. Turner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The shop assistants' point of view in regard to the Early Closing Order is put in a letter which Mr. Turner, the secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks has forwarded to the European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. Speaking of the campaign in certain quarters against the Government's recent Early Closing Order, he says, there is some danger that the public may get the impression that the order is harsh and impracticable while the benefits of an order of this kind, to the shopkeepers, the shop assistants, and to the public, may be obscured. Its alleged hardships he describes as largely imaginary. In the first place, the Government Order proposed to make 7 o'clock the hour for closing, apart from Saturday and the half holiday. When it is remembered, Mr. Turner says, that a large number of towns are now closing at 6 o'clock by a voluntary arrangement amongst themselves, it will be seen that this was a very reasonable proposal. The bulk of the shopkeepers, and the whole of the shop assistants of the country, were agreed with respect to this proposal. A large mass of the public were already doing their shopping before this hour, and no serious public inconvenience was likely to be caused.

No sooner, however, were the proposals of the Government known than a very sinister agitation sprang up. Ostensibly this was on behalf of the small shopkeeper, though it has yet to be proved that the small shopkeeper did very much in the matter. The Grocer in his issue of Nov. 11, dealing with the matter said, "It has already been made clear that the 'Small Shopkeepers' Agitation' is being supported principally by manufacturers of confectionery who are financing this opposition, and are using their undoubtedly great influence in Parliament. It is unfortunate that these manufacturers, merely for their own benefit, are trying to make the working day of the shopkeeper longer and more weary." It would seem, therefore, that certain large manufacturing interests, like other interests have been doing in the past, are exploiting the so-called "small shopkeeper" to their own advantage. Again The Grocer for Nov. 18, dealing with the same question says: "This agitation, it is evident, is something more than a spontaneous movement on the part of the shopkeepers, and is being worked with a thoroughness and disregard of expense which show that there is a very strong force behind it."

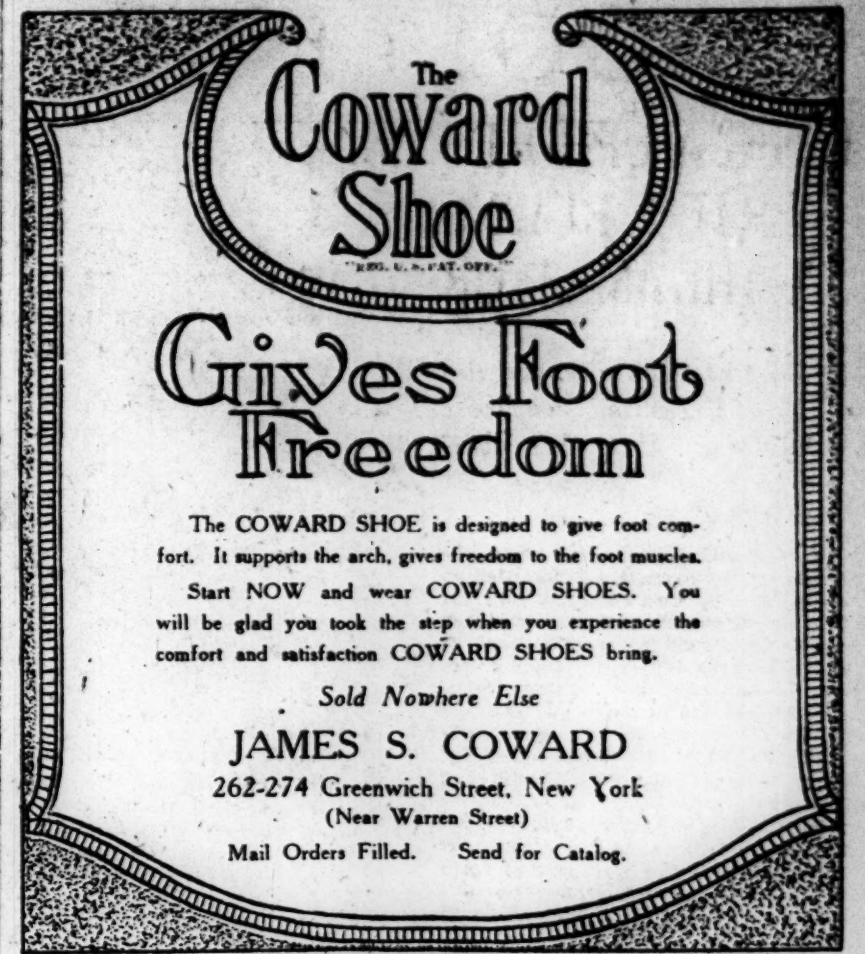
The real shopkeepers of the country, both large and small, have supported the Government's order. At a meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Grocers' Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That the council of this association sees with great regret that determined efforts are being made to induce the Home Secretary still further to vary this early closing order. This council, representing both large and small shopkeepers, is of opinion that neither in the public interest nor that of small shopkeepers themselves is it necessary that the shops shall be open after 8 p. m., and respectfully urges the Home Secretary to have careful inquiries made as to who is responsible for this agitation which, in the opinion of this council, is not being made by the shopkeepers, who desire shortened hours of labor, particularly during the winter evenings when the streets are so badly lighted.

The Drapers Chamber of Trade has also expressed its unanimous approval, by resolution, on the same matter, while provincial traders associations throughout the country have done the same. Great disappointment was felt by the shop assistants when the Home Secretary, yielding to the clamor of members of Parliament in the House of Commons, who took this campaign seriously as coming from their constituents, altered the hour from 7 to 8 o'clock for four days of the week, hours which in many cases were, even if the closing was 7 o'clock, far too long.

Even this concession has not put an end to this persistent agitation, and I write now, so that your readers may know the source from which this artificial agitation springs. From the shop assistants' point of view, the mere closing of shops can never be a satisfactory solution of the problem of long hours, but under existing circumstances it is the only way by which curtailment of the hours of labor can be secured. The organized shop assistants are convinced that so far as their position is concerned, excessive hours and overwork will never be properly dealt with until a limitation of the hours of labor, either by legislation or organization, has been secured.

In conclusion, Mr. Turner reiterates that assistants have welcomed the early closing order of the Government, but would have been much more pleased had the original proposal of 7 o'clock for four days in the week been made operative, instead of the present 8 o'clock order.

**N. Y. SHOW BIG SUCCESS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attendance at the 1917 New York automobile show, which will close tonight, has broken all previous records. More than 400,000 visitors will have viewed the assortment of motor cars when the doors are closed, it was stated today. Agents declare sales of cars have exceeded all former sales.



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## INDIANA MAY ALTER ITS TAXATION LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners recommends that the Indiana tax laws be amended so as to provide for the following: A nonpartisan Tax Board, with the power of reassessment; equalization by classes; the assessment of domestic public utilities, the Public Service Commission, on the request of the Tax Board, to supply the information necessary for arriving at the values of such utilities; township assessors to be subordinate to county assessors, and both to be appointed and under the jurisdiction of the State Tax Board.

The problem of the assessor has been a difficult one in Indiana. Men paid \$2 a day to assess millions of dollars worth of property can hardly be expected to bring much intelligence or interest to their task. The tax situation is serious, and many changes in the laws have been urged popularly. A strong demand is made for constitutional alterations.

## "SCOUTS REST" RANCH IN NEBRASKA SOLD

OMAHA, Neb.—"Scout's Rest," Col. W. F. Cody's famous ranch at North Platte, Neb., has been purchased by Daniel W. Gaines, in conjunction with Dan A. Baum of Omaha, who recently purchased the Sutton ranch near Daniel. The consideration is approximately \$150,000, says the *Drovers Journal*. This tract of 2700 acres will be divided and placed on the market.

## MUCH BUILDING IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With the December aggregate of the building permits issued from the office of the City Building Inspector enlarged by two big permits taken out by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, it is practically assured now that last month's total will reach nearly the \$300,000 mark and that will bring the year's total very close to \$2,500,000 as the aggregate value of all structures erected in the city during the past year, says the Sun. In any event, it is practically certain now that the year's total will be nearly \$1,000,000 more than was expended in buildings and repairs during 1915.

## PROHIBITION BILL READY FOR NEBRASKA

OMAHA, Neb.—A prohibition bill classed, if it becomes law, even by members of the "dry" committee that drew it, as the most stringent law of its kind in the United States, has been completed and is ready for the Legislature, says the World Herald.

Some of the points in the bill are as follows: The Governor is made commissioner of prohibition. He will have a deputy who will be in active authority and charge of enforcement. Every peace officer is given authority to take into custody any person having the odor of liquor on his breath, to take him before the county attorney and to make him tell where he got the liquor.

All clubs and every sort of concern is prohibited from using or distributing liquor. A man may buy it and take it home, but he can not sell it in any way. Limits the amount of liquor drug stores can have on hand. Billboard and newspaper advertising of liquor prohibited.

There must be daylight delivery of liquor by common carriers between the hours of 5 a. m. and 6 p. m. There can be no Sunday delivery of liquor.

**Annual Sale**  
**C. G. Gunther's Sons**  
Established 1820  
**Furs**  
**20% Reductions**  
**On the Entire Stock**  
391 Fifth Avenue New York



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET DESULTORY IN ITS MOVEMENTS

Trading Light and Price Changes Mostly Small and Narrow — Tamarack Continues Strong Local Feature

There was little of interest to the early New York stock market today. Volume of trading was light and prices did not move far. Fluctuations were mixed. Goodrich lost a point and Lackawanna Steel slightly more than a point. International Mercantile Marine preferred and Maxwell common were fairly strong, but Utah Copper declined a point from its opening price, which was just a shade above the previous closing figure. United States Steel common moved within an extremely narrow range.

Tamarack continued yesterday's strength in the first few minutes of dealing on the Boston stock exchange today. It rose 2 points. There was little else worth special mention.

Tamarack gained nearly another full point in Boston late in the first half hour.

In New York Goodrich, Texas Company and United States Rubber were weak. The general list was dull and sagged from neglect.

Weakness in United States Rubber attracted some attention to that issue toward the close. After opening down 1 1/2 at 61 it dropped nearly 7 points. Provisions in the funding plan of the company restricting the distribution of funds in payment of dividends was the attributed cause of the decline in this issue. United States Realty was another weak feature. After opening off 2 points at 13 it declined to 10 1/2. United States Steel opened off 1/2 at 111 1/2. It improved to 111 1/2 and dropped a point, rallying fractionally before the close.

Alaska Gold became quite weak in Boston. It opened up 1/2 at 10 1/2 and dropped 2 points. Tamarack, after opening up a point at 57, rose to 58 1/2 and then shaded off somewhat.

New York total sales, 214,000 shares, \$2,412,000. For the week: 4,893,800 shares; \$30,665,000 bonds.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The market for naval stores continued quiet yesterday with only routine trading report in any quarter. Larger consumers are content to look on for the time being, but inquiries for export are being received and this lends a degree of strength. Turpentine was quoted at 54 1/2 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Friday's naval stores market—Spirits of turpentine, not quoted, 53 1/2 nominal; no sales. Rosin firm, sales 67 bbls. WW \$7.25, WG \$7. N \$6.95, M \$6.70, K \$6.50, I and H \$6.32 1/2, G \$6.27 1/2, F \$6.20 1/2, D and B \$6.25.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.84 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.83 1/2	1.84 1/2
July	1.50	1.51 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.50
Sept	1.35	1.36 1/2	1.34 1/2	1.35 1/2
Corn—				
May	.87 1/2	.88 1/2	.86 1/2	.87 1/2
July	.76 1/2	.77 1/2	.75 1/2	.76 1/2
Sept	.64	.65 1/2	.63 1/2	.64 1/2
Oats—				
May	.57	.57 1/2	.56 1/2	.57
July	.54	.54 1/2	.53 1/2	.54
Sept	.47	.47 1/2	.46 1/2	.47
Lard—				
Jan	28.75	28.75	28.67	28.67
May	28.75	28.75	28.67	28.67
July	15.72	15.75	15.57	15.57
Sept	16.12	16.17	16.02	16.05
Nov	16.12	16.17	16.02	16.05

## RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand for December was 774,462 ounces valued at £3,289,705. In November the output was 783,066 fine ounces valued at £3,326,253, and in December, 1915, 781,111 fine ounces were turned out with a value of £3,317,949.

## WESTERN BUSINESS GOOD

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Markham of Illinois Central road, returning from California via Texas and Louisiana, reports business conditions in California splendid, high prices being obtained for fruit. Texas is flourishing, with high prices for cotton; also the entire South.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Probably snow tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; increasing southeast winds.  
For Southern New England: Snow tonight and probably Sunday; warmer tonight.  
For Northern New England: Probably snow tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 17.10 a. m. .... 20  
12 noon ..... 25

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	16	New Orleans	60
Buffalo	24	New York	26
Chicago	41	Philadelphia	26
Cincinnati	30	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	0	Portland, Me.	0
Des Moines	0	Portland, Ore.	30
Jacksonville	40	San Francisco	44
Kansas City	18	St. Louis	12
Nauvoo City	12	Washington	28

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun sets ..... 4:31 High water, 3:30 a. m.  
Length of day ..... 10:30 Moon rises, 10:34 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 6:04 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	10 1/2	10 3/4	8 3/4	9
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7
Am Ag Chem.	87	87	87	87
Am B Sugar	93	93	91 1/2	93
ABSF & P.	187	187	187	187
Am Can.	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	65	65	65	65
Am Cot Oil.	49	49	49	49
Am H & L.	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29	30
Am Loco.	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Am Loco.	106	106	106	106
Am Smelt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am Smelt.	117	117	117	117
Am Steel.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Sugar.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Zinc.	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Anaconda.	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Atchafson.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafson.	99	99	99	99
At Gulf.	110	111	109	110
Bald Loco.	55	55	54	54 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Barrett Co.	127	127	125 1/2	125 1/2
Barrett rts.	25	25	25	25 1/2
Beth Steel.	470	470	470	470
BF Goodrich.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
BF Good.	102	102	102	102
Brook R T.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Brown Shoe.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Butte & Sup.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46
Cal Petrol.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Can Pacific.	158	158	157 1/2	158
Cl Leather.	93	93	90	91 1/2
Chan Motor.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
CM & St Paul.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
CM & St P.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chl R I cts.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chl & G West.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
C & G West.	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chile Cop.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chino Cop.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
CCC & St L.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Col Fuel.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Col Gas & El.	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Con Gas.	130	130	129 1/2	129 1/2
Con Gas Balt.	124	124	124	124
Corn Prod.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cruc Steel.	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	49	50	49	49 1/2
Denver pf.	37	37	37	37
D S & A pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Elst Bat.	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Erie.	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Erie Ist pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47
Gen Electric.	168	168	168	168
Gen Motors.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
G Motors pf.	91	91	91	91
Gl Mot.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Harv Cor.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113
Inspiration.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Con Cor.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int C Cor.	70	70	70	70
Int Mer Mar.	24	24 1/2	24	24
I Nickel Ct.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
In Paper.	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Kan City So.	24	24	24	24
Kayser.	115	115	115	115
Kelley Tires.	58	58	58	58
Kelley Tires.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lack Steel.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lee & T C.	23	23	23	23
Long Island.	35	36 1/2	35	36 1/2
Man Shit.	77	77	77	77
Max Motor.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Maxwell pf.	71	71	71	71
May Co.	61	61	61	61
Mex Petrol.	404	404	403	403 1/2
Miami.	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo Pac.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Mo Pac.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Mon Power.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Nat Enamel.	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Nat Lead.	113	113	113	113
Nevada Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NY Central.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N Y N H & H.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
N & W pf.	87	87	87	87
O & W.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
O Cities Gas.	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Pacific Mail.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Penna.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Peoples Gas.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pere Marq.	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Pere M pf.	71	71	71	71
Pitts Coal.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pressed St.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Quicksilver.	2	2	2	2
Ray Con.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Reading.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Repub & S.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Saxon Motor.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Seab & A.	17	17	17	17
S-Robuck.	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2
Shat Ari.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
So Pacific.	97	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
So Ry.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
So Ry pf.	68	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
St L & S.	23	23	23	23
St L & S.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Studebaker.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Stutz Motor.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Tenn Cop.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Texas Co.	230 1/2	231	228	230 1/2
Third Ave.	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
T C R T.	125	125	125	125
Union B & P.	12	12	12	12
Union Pac.	143	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Un Ry & S.	20	20	20	20
US Realty.	13	13	10 1/2	10 1/2
US Rubber.	61	61	56 1/2	56 1/2
US Rub pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
US Steel.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
US Steel.	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
US Steel pf.	120	120	120	120
U B & P.	97	97	97	97
Utah Copper.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Sc.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

WVland pf...	41	41	41	41
West Union...	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Vestinghouse...	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
Vesthouse rts	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
V & L E W I L...	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Villys-Over...	35 3/4	36	35 3/4	36
V-O pf...	97	97	97	97
Vor Pump...	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Vor P pf B...	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4







## BOSTON WATER METERS LIKELY TO COST MORE

Bids of Two Manufacturers Would Make Expense to the City \$15,960 in Advance of Same Contract Last Year

Water meters for the city of Boston will cost \$15,960 more next year than last if either the bid of the Union Water Meter Company of Worcester or the Hersey Manufacturing Company of South Boston is accepted by Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies. He has taken no action to let the contract for supplying Boston with water meters at \$8.40 each for the five-eighths inch size, in view of the fact that the city bought the same meter last year for \$5.55.

Increased cost of materials and labor are given by the manufacturers as explanations for the advance in price. The new bids, and the contract has been advertised twice, specify that the city must pay \$2.85 more each for the ordinary size of meter in use while it is asked to pay \$5.20 more for the 50 one-inch meters it purchases each year.

In 1907 the water service in the Public Works Department began the installation of water meters in every business and dwelling house in Boston. The law provides that the city install meter services every year bearing a certain percentage to the total service. At the rate the city is installing water meters under the regulation of the law it is required to install about 7000 each year. The water service officials say that more than 50,000 have been installed since the work under the law began and that there are about 50,000 more to be installed before the work is completed. The installation includes the setting up of meters in about 5000 houses where water has been used without meter and the installation of meters in some 2000 new houses.

Bids for supplying next year's quota of water meters were opened on Dec. 26, 1916. But one concern, the Hersey Manufacturing Company of South Boston, presented any bids. The Hersey company supplied Boston the preceding year with water meters at the rate of \$5.55 for the 5/8-inch size and \$11.10 for the one-inch meter. When the supply department opened the bids in December they found that the Hersey company was asking \$8.40 each for the 5/8-inch meters and \$16.80 for the one-inch size.

Mayor Curley forthwith directed Superintendent O'Hearn of the department of supplies to refuse this bid and readvertise. At the same time the Mayor gave out a public interview stating that the city would fail to comply with the law requiring it to purchase meters sufficient to install 5 per cent every year of the total service to be changed rather than be compelled to pay an advance price proportionate to that asked in the water meter bids for the contract. It is known now that the city has a supply of meters sufficient to last for at least four months yet. These were all bought for \$5.55 each.

Mayor Curley ordered Mr. O'Hearn to readvertise for water meters. On Jan. 9 the bids were again opened, but the Mayor being in Philadelphia action was delayed as the low bids submitted were for exactly the same rate as Mayor Curley had refused some 10 days previous. This last time the Hersey company submitted bids for the city's supply of water meters and four other concerns were bidders. The bids of Jan. 9 are as follows:

Hersey Manufacturing Company, five-eighths-inch meters, \$8.40 each; one-inch, \$16.80 each.

Union Water Meter Company, five-eighths-inch meters, \$8.40; one-inch, \$16.80 each.

Thomsen Meter Company, five-eighths-inch meters, \$8.60 each; one-inch, \$18.80 each.

Buffalo Meter Company, five-eighths-inch meters, \$9.40 each; one-inch, \$18.80 each.

Pittsburgh Meter Company, five-eighths-inch meters, \$11.50 each; one-inch, \$23 each.

Conferences were held between the city officials and the officials of the different water meter concerns. It was declared that the \$2.85 increase for the five-eighths-inch meter and the \$5.70 increase in price of the one-inch meter was due to the rise in cost of copper and wages.

City Hall officials have pointed out that copper sold one year ago at 18 1/2 cents a pound and today at 25 1/2 cents. As the five-eighths-inch meter weighs eight pounds the increase in cost of metal would not amount to more than 60 cents. These officials declare that the labor's share of advance will not begin to account for the \$2.85 increase asked in the last bids.

Officials of the supply department admit, very frankly that they are studying the bids and the conditions in the water meter market. Two years ago the Worthington Water Meter Company sold Boston its meters for \$4.95. This year the concern is said to be overstocked with contracts at about \$9 per meter.

### AUTO CASE IS CONTINUED

Judge Charles F. Perkins of the Brookline Municipal Court today continued to Jan. 27 the case of Henry J. Thresher, who was arrested on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and of driving on the wrong side of the street. The arrest was made following a collision between an automobile and a tip cart in Brookline. The court granted the continuation of the case at the request of the defendant for additional time in which to secure witnesses. He was held in \$225 bonds.

## REAL ESTATE

One of the most important transactions closed today was the sale of several three-story octagon front brick apartments, located on both sides of Gertrude Street between Webber and Mall Streets, Roxbury, the numbers being 10, 12, and 14 on one side, and 7 to 17 on the other. There is a land area of 6537 square feet, valued at \$5400, included in the total assessment of \$28,800. Jacob Levin was the grantor and Jacob Saunders, the buyer.

Another Roxbury transaction closed consists of a block of six one-story brick stores at 142 to 146 Harold Street, corner of Holworthy. These stores carry an assessment of \$11,000 including 5000 square feet of land valued at \$2000. Kadish Kopelman conveyed title to Morris Goldberg, the new owner.

**SALE OF DORCHESTER ESTATE**  
T. G. O'Connell has sold the estate at 35 Rosemont Street, Dorchester, to the Home Realty Associates, Inc. The property consists of a three-family house and 4500 square feet of land. It is taxed for \$6500. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

**SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES**  
The sale is reported of an estate at 31 Beacon Street, Everett, comprising a nine-room house with modern improvements and 3960 square feet of land. The grantor was Nettie Pickering, the purchaser being Daniel Balentine, et al.

William F. Welker has sold a parcel of land containing seven acres on Causeway Street, fronting on the Charles River, Medford. The purchaser was Dr. Frederick Adams Woods of Brookline, who recently purchased the adjoining estate.

Deeds have also gone to record conveying to Edward G. Macabee title to the Herbert Whitcomb farm on Brigham Street, Northboro, comprising 38 acres of land, half of which is tillage. There is a 10-room farmhouse and the usual outbuildings. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in the above transactions.

### CAMBRIDGE LEASE

Leo E. Bova has taken possession by terms of a lease from the Tech Block, Inc., of all of the second and third floors of its new building on the corner of Massachusetts and Princeton avenues, Cambridge, opposite the Institute of Technology. George Adams Woods, Devonshire Building, was the broker.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Newbury St., 181-185, and 24 Exeter St., Ward 8, M. S. Ayer et al., trustees, Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore; alter motion picture house.  
Hyde Park Ave., 1586, Ward 14; Hartman Bros.; alter factory.  
Washington St., 291, Ward 13; Louis Berenson; alter store.

### SUFFRAGE ROLL GROWING

More than 2500 names were added during the past month to the Boston enrollment of suffragists, according to Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, who presided at the first of a series of rallies held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. Addresses were made by former Governor Walsh on "The Proposed New Constitution for Massachusetts," and by Mrs. Davis R. Dewey on "Legislation for 1917." Resolutions were adopted endorsing the bill to be presented to the Massachusetts Legislature asking that women be allowed to vote on the amendments to the State constitution. The meeting also expressed itself in favor of the eight-hour law for women.

### MILITIA CASES IN HIGH COURT

United States Supreme Court today ordered writs of certiorari to be issued in the Massachusetts militia cases involving the refusal of Alexander W. Emerson and Alfred P. Lowell to take the federal oath at the time the National Guard was mobilized last summer for duty on the Mexican border. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided against the two militiamen, but today the clerk of the Circuit Court was ordered to furnish the records of the case to the Supreme Court. This order places the constitutionality of the Dix Law before the Supreme Court for decision.

### WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Prof. Hugh Black of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City will speak on "America as Seen Through Scottish Eyes" before a meeting of the Women's City Club in Ford Hall on Monday night at 7:45 o'clock. On Thursday a luncheon will be given in honor of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Bertha Papazian and the subject for discussion will be "Armenia." On Monday evening, Jan. 22, Miss Heloise Hersey will speak on "George Meredith" at Pilgrim Hall.

### NEW BRIDGE PROPOSED

SALEM, Mass.—A bill was filed in the Legislature today authorizing the Essex County Commissioners to reconstruct the famous floating bridge over Glenmere Pond between Lynn and Salem at an estimated cost of \$65,000. The bill provides that Lynn shall pay 40 per cent of the cost and Essex County the remainder.

### FORD HALL MEETING

At the Ford Hall Forum tomorrow the speaker will be Prof. Hugh Black, D.D., of New York. Dr. Black will speak Monday evening at Ford Hall before the Monthly Forum of the Women's City Club on "America Seen Through Scottish Eyes."

## NEW BILLS FILED IN STATE SENATE

Senator Lawler of Dorchester today filed a bill in the Senate extending the life of the Boston Transit Commission for three years from July 1, 1917, the date upon which it expires unless renewed by the present Legislature.

A minimum wage of \$9 a week for scrubwomen either publicly or privately employed in Massachusetts is prescribed in a bill filed in the Senate today by James A. Sanborn of Boston. A fine of \$50 per hour is provided in the act for all violators.

Former Representative John J. Cummings of Dorchester is the father of a bill providing that all insurance companies organized under the laws of a foreign country shall file with the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner annually a report setting forth every obligation incurred or expenditure made, either directly or indirectly, during the preceding calendar year, on account of business done or losses incurred in the United States. The report must be sworn to before an Ambassador, Minister or Consul of the United States or before some other officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds. The bill provides a fine of \$100 a day for all violations of the act and instructs the Insurance Commissioner at the end of five days to revoke the recalcitrant company's license to do business in Massachusetts.

A bill to promote "oral hygiene" among the child wards of the State is petitioned for by the trustees of the Forsythe Dental Infirmary. It directs the State Department of Health to equip a laboratory at some public institution to be selected by itself and to engage the services of at least five dental hygienists to look after the teeth of the children in the various State institutions. The measure carries an appropriation of \$10,000.

John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association, is the petitioner on a resolve, filed in the Senate today by Senator Herman Horrell of Boston, which provides for the creation of a commission to "consider reducing the amount paid by the Boston Elevated Railway Company upon unmeritorious claims and utilizing the amount so saved for the free carriage of school children."

The commission is to consist of five persons to be appointed by the Governor. They are to report upon the liability of the Elevated for damages and the practice and procedure of compensating for the same. As part of the subject matter, the commission shall consider and report upon the justice and feasibility of establishing a system of compensating similar to that established by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Senator Lawler filed a bill today to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct the Old Colony boulevard in South Boston and Dorchester. The boulevard is to extend from the Boston end of the bridge authorized in chapter 300 of the general acts of 1915 to a point at or near the junction of Forest Street and Neponset Avenue. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$300,000.

The Automobile Legal Association petitions for a bill filed in the Senate today by Senator Horrell defining more explicitly than heretofore the so-called "rules of the road." It specifies that when vehicles of any kind approach an intersection of ways, except when traffic is under the supervision of a police officer in uniform, those approaching from the right shall have the right of way. Any person violating the rule shall be deemed, prima facie, negligent in any civil action that may be brought against him for damage to property of injuries to persons resulting.

### Bills Filed in House

From Frank I. Cooper, for an appropriation of \$2000 for the State Board of Education for obtaining information regarding schoolhouse construction and for the assistance to local school authorities in order to standardize schoolhouse construction. From William M. McMorro, for a 10 per cent. tax on incomes now subject to a 6 per cent. tax.

From John H. Harding and others, for removal of wires in Hemenway street in Boston.

From William K. Beardsley and others, for taxation of all State land occupied for business purposes for city purposes only.

From Frank H. Allison, for striking from the provision for practice of dentistry the requirement of education in schools or institutions approved by the Registration Board. From William M. McMorro, that no officer or employee of a trust company shall serve in more than two such corporations.

From B. L. Young, that the director of the bureau of statistics be authorized to make an audit of the accounts of towns with less than \$1,000,000 valuation so as to determine the financial condition of the town.

From Joseph Joye Donahue, for certain exceptions to the law to prohibit the practice of law by corporations.

From Frederic S. Snyder and others for revision of the Winchester town government and the substitution of a new system of administration.

From Harold D. Carey, that property holders shall not refuse to rent because an applicant has children; also for the appointment of State barber shop inspectors.

From John M. McInerney, that no corporation practice law for other client than itself.

From James H. McInerney, for exemption of dependent widows and others from paying water rates when taxes on their property have been abated.

From the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, for less cost to railways for changes of highways in connection with new track location; for the same for exemption of railway companies from taxation as long as they fulfill their charter obligations.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Three overseas liners reached port today, all of British registry, the Saxon Monarch from Glasgow, Mackinaw from London, and Ganges from Marseilles. The Monarch and Mackinaw had a 12-pound gun mounted aft, and brought cargo, while the Ganges came in ballast trim and remained anchored in President Roads most of the day. Capt. J. Findlay who ran in the Boston-Antwerp service as master of the Marquette for years, had command of the Mackinaw when that vessel arrived today. Captain Findlay was on the Marquette when that vessel was sunk off Salonika more than a year ago. The Ganges is to load cargo here for a French port, it is reported.

Wireless advices reporting the sinking of a German commerce raider one week's steaming out of London were received by the Mackinaw, according to the crew, although officials refused to say anything about it. The wireless was from British cruisers and reported the sinking as taking place 25 miles from where the Mackinaw was at the time the news was received.

Two trips of fish were brought to South Boston today, the schooners Elsie having 42,400 pounds, and the Sylvania 110,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight, haddock \$6.25, steak cod \$12, market cod \$6.50, pollock \$5, and cusk \$5.

Gloucester arrivals today were: British schooner Defender from Green Bay, N. F., 1314 barrels salt herring; the Georgia, 14,000 pounds salt cod from a headline trip, and gill netters with very light receipts.

Members of the crew of the schooner Sylvania, Capt. J. Thomas, arriving at the South Boston fish pier today, stocked about \$5000 for their trip of fish, 110,800 pounds. The catch is a large one, taken off Liscomb, N. S., and the vessel has been out 17 days. Each man of the crew receives more than \$100.

Charterers of the American steamer Alaskan pay \$125,000 per month for the vessel, so that the delay in loading cargo is expected to prove expensive. The vessel arrived here last Monday, and was delayed in loading due to the heavy increase in marine insurance rates to St. Nazaire. Longshoremen began loading the boat today, however, and present plans call for sailing next Tuesday, with grain, horses, steel and supplies for St. Nazaire.

### PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals  
Strs Ganges (Br) Mace, Marseilles; Mackinaw (Br), Findlay, London; Saxon Monarch (Br), Walker, Glasgow; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Norton, Portland; Malden, Brown, Baltimore; Masoit, Brown, Miasiasport  
Tug H S Hercules, Pittes, Rockport, Mass.

Stm Hs Hercules, Garland, Scituate; Reliance, Brooks, Scituate; W H Moody, Pittes, Rockport, Mass.

### LISTING BY POLICE

### AGAIN PROPOSED

A bill to restore the listing of voters in Boston to the Police Department, where it was formerly vested, was filed with the Massachusetts Senate today by Herman Horrell. At present the listing of voters is done under the direction of the Assessors Department.

Senator Horrell, who is also chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston, stated that the latest list was a "botch." He claimed that some voters were listed from several places, that it was expensive and that it was not ready for public use until about a week before the primaries.

### SALEM ASKED TO CHANGE NAME

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor Henry P. Benson today received a letter from Ivan G. McDaniell, manager of the Salem (Ore.) Commercial Club, asking the citizens the advisability of changing the name of their "town" to Salem, Ore., is doing a great deal of advertising and is finding that Salem, Mass., by having the same name, is injuring the prestige of the Oregon Salem, which had a population of 14,000 in 1910.

In reply, Mayor Benson wrote in part: "There are many Salems in the United States, and all are named after this famous, historic city in Massachusetts, which was known the world over long before Oregon was a State, and is a city which does not intend to change its name at the behest of an enterprising namesake."

### HIGHER WAGES SOUGHT

SALEM, Mass.—Demand for a wage scale calling for 70 cents an hour, eight hours a day, five days a week, and double time for holidays has been made by the bricklayers and masons' unions on contractors in Beverly, Wrentham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Essex and Manchester, to become operative on April 1. A similar demand is expected to be made on Salem contractors in the near future. The present scale is 65 cents an hour, and on work contracted for prior to Jan. 2 the unions propose to complete at the present scale.

### LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

SALEM, Mass.—Preliminary steps in the organization of a branch of the League to Enforce Peace were taken, following an address by Dr. George W. Nasmyth at the Salem Club last night. Arrangements were made for a meeting on March 7 when Prof. William H. Taft will speak. The local committee consists of William S. Felton, C. R. Washburn, Gen. William A. Pew, John D. H. Gault, and Leland H. Cole.

## JAPANESE LIKE OTHER PEOPLE, SAYS PROFESSOR

Columbia Official Says Orientals Are Busy in Making a Living—Blames United States for Militarist Agitation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Japan has imitated the bad as well as the good points of Western civilization, and that it contains both militant expansionists and peace advocates just as the Occidental nations do, is the thesis of an article entitled "The American Bugbear," which has been written by Henry R. Mussey, associate professor of economics at Columbia University, and appears in the Survey, says the Post.

He blames the United States for having inspired much of the militarist agitation among the Japanese, and criticizes President Wilson's preparedness record. Professor Mussey bases his opinions on a trip which he took recently to Japan. He says in part:

"For half a century, but more especially since the Russian war, our myth-makers have been prodigiously busy, creating for us a people as different as possible from the hard-working, but not over-worked, poor, but not poverty-stricken, cheerful, but not hilarious, inhabitants of the island empire beyond the Pacific.

"Our first myth dealt with a race of cunning little yellow artistic geniuses. They sat forever in the moonlight under a flowering cherry branch, and gazed on the outline of Fujiyama. Mostly they spent their time writing poems to hang on their cherry tree, but in brief intervals they created, for the pure love of it, works of art that we afterward acquired for a song.

"The Russian War shattered this myth in fragments, and we straightway created a new one. In this marvelous work of imagination the Japanese no longer dreamt under a wistaria. Instead, every man, woman and child of them spent all his time in soldiering and politics. The Japanese began annexing China early in the day, seizing the Philippines as a forenoon diversion, bombarding a Chinafest San Francisco in the afternoon, and signing a peace treaty in Denver or Chicago in time to catch the night train back to Tokio. And this myth is a cardinal article of faith, apparently, with a vast number of Americans today.

"An occasional traveler with leisure discovers, not the people of the myth, but a people on the whole remarkably like ourselves. He finds most of them busily engaged making a living, and disliking taxes and foreign politics. In Tokio he finds men having every shade of political opinion, from the Little Japaner, who regards the Russian War as a mistake and Korea as an expensive blunder, to the blatant imperialist who sees the flag of the Rising Sun floating over all Eastern Asia. In all the cities he finds public administrators, physicians, reformers of various sorts wrestling with problems of finance, sanitation, street cleaning, alcoholism and others.

"In short, he finds the same process of economic development and socialization going on that is occurring in the West. He sees the same forces and motives at work in the West. The Japanese work under conditions of difficulty, owing to the density of population, the natural poverty of the country, the survival of old habits of life and thought—but they work."

Having shown how apt a pupil of western civilization Japan has become in matters of public education, agricultural improvement, and municipal reform at home, and of the desire for expansion and concessions abroad, Professor Mussey continues:

"Japan apparently did the 'practical' thing, determining to play the game with the accepted weapons according to the accepted rules. She did not make the rules, but was quite ready to accept them, if one may judge by her acts. Responsible Japanese statesmen concluded that the only way for Japan to get her share of the loot was by building an army and navy strong enough to command the respect of the other looters. The Russian war and the consequent exaggerated estimate of Japanese military prowess testify how well the task was done.

"Given Japanese economic and political conditions, in face of the situation Europe had created in China, it is hard to see how Japan, even from a purely defensive viewpoint, could have avoided the military development of the past 30 years. Now, however, the issue is in a fair way to be divided between militarist expansionists and the advocates of peaceful development and social reform, with the militarists for the time being in a position of advantage, but by no means altogether having their own way."

Responsibility for the militarist agitation in Japan lies largely with the United States, according to Professor Mussey, because of the latter's increasing appropriations for military, and more particularly naval, preparedness and because of the emphasis given to the Panama Canal as increasing the available force of the United States fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

### LECTURE ON GARDENS

Loring Underwood of Boston was the speaker this afternoon at the first lecture of the season given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall on "New England Gardens."

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WE solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties especially.) 25 years' experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 5500.

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### JUDGE DENIES TRUNK

### LINES INJUNCTION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal Judge Landis today denied the injunction asked by representatives of 28 trunk lines in Illinois against the State of Illinois to prevent it from interfering with the operation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling granting an increase from 2 to 2 and 4-10 cents per mile passenger rate in the State.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today's steamers Annapolis, Leith and Dundee; Stockholm, Gotherburg and Kirkwall; Gulfport, with barge Conomahua, from Port Arthur; El Cid, Galveston; Hikosan Maru, Marseilles and Spain; Italia, Mediterranean; Samland, Rotterdam; Oria, Pagan; Macona, Buenos Aires and Bogota; Zulia, Laguayra; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Monadnock, Bordeaux; Kilpatrick, Colon; Oceania, Gibraltar; Royal Arrow, New Orleans.

### PLANS FOR POLICE STATION

Mayor Curley has called a conference with Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, and John Beck, real estate agent for the city, next Monday to consider plans for the purchasing, re-leasing or vacating of the present police headquarters in Pemberton Square. The lease on the buildings, which are owned by the Brooks Estate, expires on May 31, 1917, but in order to re-lease them a decision must have been handed in by Jan. 31, 1917.

### REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

### CALIFORNIA

### Property

### Homes—Acreage—Rentals



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**REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA**

GOOD PRACTICAL FARMERS invited to locate on fertile lands near LAKELAND, FLORIDA, where last year a northern man netted \$624 acre from orange grove, another \$500 acre from strawberries, another \$800 acre from truck crops. Information and literature CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Drawer 20.

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HARVARD AVE., 23—Furnished room to let in private family; all conv.; handy to Coolidge Corner, Brookline. H. CHURCHILL, Tel. 2075 M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Priv. fam.; attractive rooms; c. h. w.; steam heat, etc.; pleasant central location; references.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur. rms., h. w. heat, elec. lts., etc.; esp. n. cars; meals; refs. Tel. Wintthrop 616-M.

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An opportunity is now open for three men of suitable character and ability to act as district managers for the introduction of the Kitchell Mesozones, a new departure in interpreting and reproducing masterpieces, destined to have a large sale in the better class of homes.

The type of man desired should have managerial and organizing ability and preferably experience in the introduction of high class subscription works or deluxe editions, art portfolios, and similar lines.

The Kitchell Mesozones are rendered by an exclusive method, most beautiful and new and all a distinctive place in modern art. Examples have been acquired and are on permanent exhibition in British Museum, London; Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; Congress Library, Washington; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; National Academy, New York, etc., etc.

Liberal territory will be assigned to a very profitable basis to gentlemen who meet the requirements, the first qualification being integrity. Address giving age, past experience and one high class business reference. American Submarine Alliance, Inc., 15 East 55th St., New York City.

**FIRST CLASS** wall paper salesman, capable of handling the goods trade, permanent position to right party. Address: REED WALL PAPER CO., 68 Washington ave., Detroit, Mich.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Spring Sales of Lingerie

The spring "white" sales, which mark the month of January in the shops, might well be called "pink sales" this year. Pale rose seems almost to have usurped the conventional white for the summer undergarments of women, and the counters full of fluffy silk and crepe, and even muslin, are as delicately tinted as spring peach trees.

One can quite understand why pink is chosen for garments that are made of silk—such as the Italian silk under-vests—for white silk yellows sadly when it is washed, even though it be dried in the dark and laid between sheets of blue tissue paper. The pink silk, on the contrary, keeps its color through many washings, and is always satisfactory. Moreover, and this is not the least item in its favor, it is decidedly more becoming than white and seems, somehow, a bit more dainty.

Camisoles, combinations, and night-dresses of pink crepe de chine remain the articles of greatest popularity; but these are shown in so many new inventions of cut and trimming that they seem to have advanced far beyond the point of prettiness achieved last season. Bits of fine embroidery, laces in V's and squares, bits of French knots in pink and blue, shirring, tin-est tucks—all go to make the bodice portion of these filmy garments a charming tracery of design. And yet the woman who loves simple things will find that there is a large supply of perfectly plain things—merely hem-stitched bands with a length of ribbon run through, or picot edges with eyelets below.

A great many of the prettiest models are short waisted. In fact, the high waist, with a beaded band run through with wide satin ribbon, seems to be the most attractive line, whether the garment is a nightdress, a chemise, or a combination.

Washable satin is gaining in favor as a material for these "undies." This material has a little more weight and body than the softer chiffons, and is particularly nice for camisoles, as it catches the light and shimmers in an attractive way through the net of the bodice. It is much used for the slim "knickers" which are worn a good deal with party dresses. These are drawn in snugly at the knee, with only a little embroidery or a few French knots just above the hem. The washable satin is also convenient for petticoats, which often become dusty in dancing. With insertions of lace and bandings of the satin embroidered here and there with a touch of blue, they make beautiful foundations for the diaphanous evening frock, and can go into the tub when necessary. A large satin bow is generally placed at the top flounce, where a ribbon sometimes runs through a silken groove which hides it.

Other pale shades besides the pink are seen, although no other color is so much favored. Pale yellow is used quite a little for camisoles, as yellow blouses are so much liked. Blue is also introduced here; and there, but generally in the form of decoration on a pink garment. Mauve, in a very pale shade, is featured sparingly in satin and Georgette crepe. This shade is even seen in the batiste garments, although pink and flesh tints are the most common. These muslin articles are ornamented quite as charmingly as the silk ones, in many cases. Light blue featherstitching, shirring, hem-stitching, and even embroidered daisies make even the everyday combination a delight to its wearer.

In some of the shops the sheer white lingerie of the French and Filipinas—which used to be the acme

of a woman's wish a few years ago—are given more prominence than the crepe and silk wear. These garments of sheerest nainsook, exquisite examples of the needleworker's art, are always in the best of taste.

Net figures quite a little in much of the spring lingerie. Net petticoats, net frills on other skirts, net bandings for holding the ribbon runner, foot-ling as a finish at the neck and sleeves of gowns, and net camisoles lined with pale silk, all make the average woman hesitate between this and other materials; for the net washes well, too, she remembers, and is always crisp and fresh.

There is a new material used for lingerie which is called "society satin." It is firm and fine, and is generally used for bodices, knickers, and skirts. A society satin petticoat in shell pink, with deep accordion-plaited flounce of chiffon, was one lovely model noticed.

The average onlooker might conclude that women were growing very extravagant in their demand for dainty underwear. As a matter of fact, however, except for the days when our grandmothers wore thick linen and muslin that would almost stand alone, the lingerie has never been more durable or cheaper than it is today. That is to say, of course, that while the filmy crepe garments are not durable nor cheap, yet they are not intended for everyday wear; yet there is available a delightful supply of garments in well-made, firm cloth, at reasonable prices—just as reasonable as in the days before they were so pretty. For where we used to get stout, ugly, practical chemises and corset-covers, now for the same money we get dainty, well-cut ones, tinted a delicate pink, and carrying a bit of handwork.

The girl who likes to make her own lingerie, all by hand, may play any number of variations on the themes offered her in the shops. These little cobweb garments are easily made, and there is little excuse for paying the high prices demanded in the stores when the same lingerie may be turned out by the woman at home with a little expenditure of time and effort.

## "Mere Man's" Favorite Cake

Cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter, add gradually  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of sugar. Sift together 2 cups of flour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of cream of tartar. Add to the first mixture alternately with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk. Add 1 teaspoon of lemon extract, then fold in the whites of 5 eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Bake in 2 square buttered cake pans, and put between the layers the following mixture: Pare and grate 3 tart apples, beat the yolk of one egg until thick and lemon-tinted, add 1 cup of sugar, the apple pulp, and the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon. Cook slowly until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Cool and use as directed. Spread the top and sides of the cake with boiled icing.

## Pecan and Potato Croquettes

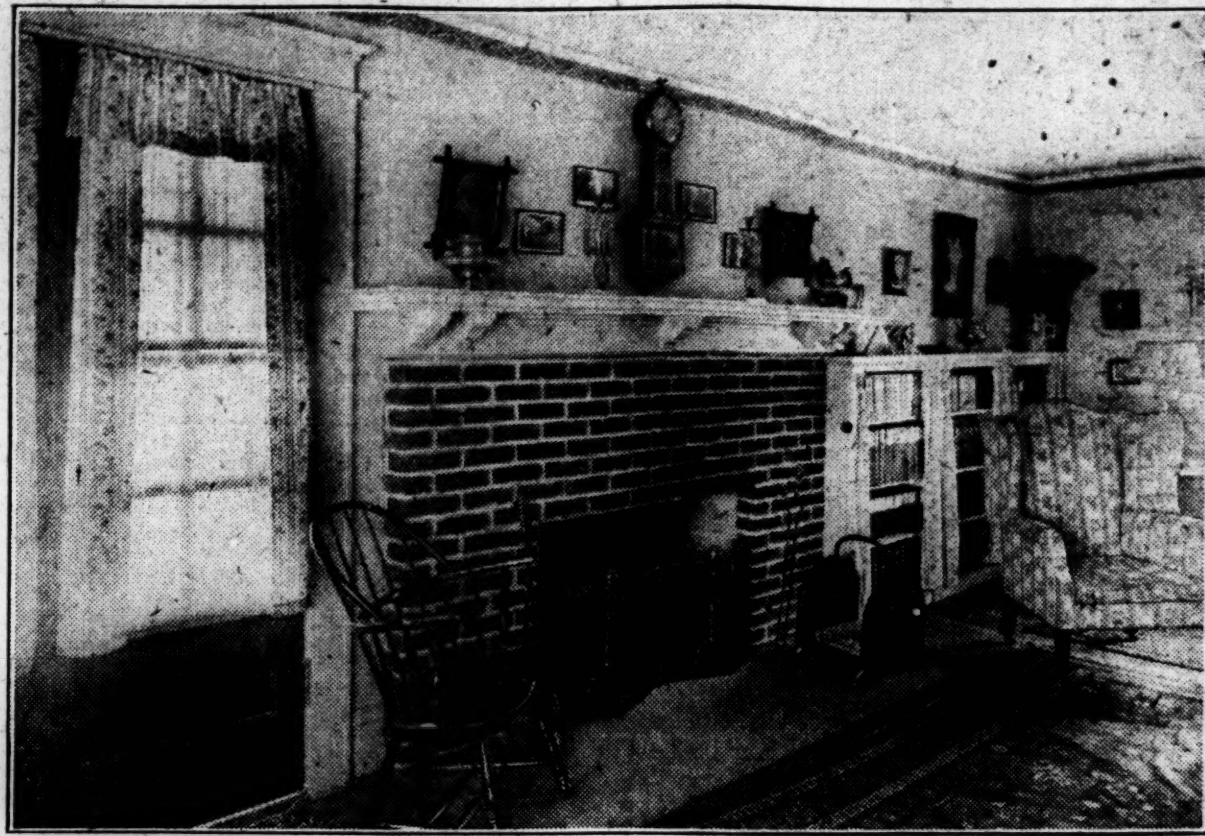
To 2 cups of hot mashed potatoes add 1 cup of chopped pecan meats; add 2 beaten egg yolks and season with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon onion juice and a dash of nutmeg. Add 1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley. Beat thoroughly and spread on a plate to cool. Then shape with the hands into small balls, the size of English walnuts. Roll in crumbs, then in egg and crumbs, and fry in deep hot fat.

## Simplicity in Furnishings

LONDON, England.—The trend toward greater simplicity in all matters connected with houses and furnishing has been marked of late years. The woman who set up a home of her own any time from 15 to 20 years ago and who, during the intervening years, has lived in two or three houses and planned, at successive periods, their different schemes of decoration and furnishing, will probably find that each home, and especially perhaps each drawing room, has been a little simpler and a little emptier than its predecessors. That such is the case may be, to some extent, due to a widely quoted piece of counsel given some years ago by a master of decoration, which was to have nothing in the room "which you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." However this may be, it is certain that, slowly but surely, all unnecessary knickknacks, all the things, in fact, which do not measure up to something like the excellent standard cited above, are passing from the houses into the limbo of forgotten things. Once the face of the housewife is set toward simplicity, it is remarkable how many things, long considered indispensable, are found to be unnecessary. Take, for instance, the matter of fireplaces. For a long time a grate and a fender, or at least fire dogs and fire-irons, have been considered a necessity; there has been, it is true, a move toward greater simplicity in these matters, but in some form, these things have been held to be a primary requirement if there is to be an open fire at all.

It may be interesting to those who are planning their own house to know that it is perfectly possible to have a fireplace which is at once beautiful to look at and comfortable to sit by which knows none of these things. The gain as regards economy is great, for not only is the outlay lessened by the elimination of the whole cost of grate, fireirons, fender, etc., but a big saving of labor is effected by their disappearance, for there is no longer a quantity of metal to be polished and kept bright; all that need be done is to sweep up the ashes and lay the fire

afresh, while all that is required to tend the fire is a small pair of tongs. In a house built a few years ago in a country district, it was decided that such fireplaces should be made throughout the home, and they have proved a complete success, the fires burning well, and lighting easily on the flat hearth with no arrangements for added draught of any kind. One such fireplace has its sides built of fire bricks which retain their warm russet, buff, and golden coloring where they have not been darkened by the smoke. The inner portion of the mantelpiece, which frames the fireplace, is of deep pink marble, carrying only a slight polish so that it does not present too great a contrast to the outer layer portion of the mantelpiece which is of creamy limestone, the product of the district in which the house stands and of which it is built throughout. Another move toward simplicity which has proved highly successful has been made in the room in which this fireplace stands, and indeed throughout the house, and this has been to preserve the walls just as they came from the plasterers' hands, and to keep them free from paper, distemper, paint or any other covering. The plaster has taken the color of old ivory and its slight unevenness of color and little roughness of texture gives to the walls a quality which no distemper or paint could imitate. Pictures, colored china, or flower arrangements stand out in a remarkable way against such a background. The boards and woodwork of this room are painted white, a Persian carpet of subdued tones, among which the "dull pink" of the marble of the mantelpiece predominates, covers the greater part of the floor space. The curtains are cream with dull pink borderings. In such a room, from the extreme simplicity of the decoration and setting, every graceful line in the furniture (and in such a room the furniture should be good) is accentuated, and beautiful objects are seen to much greater advantage than they would be if they were shown against, and partially swallowed up by, an elaborate scheme of decoration.



Photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

## The Homely Touch in the Modern House

It is not necessary to miss the homely charm of the simple, old-fashioned furnishings which mark the little place in the country, merely because one has a house in town, with "all the modern improvements." Many people seem to consider that because they live in a sophisticated street, in a sophisticated house or apartment, they must have a sophisticated interior; yet their hearts go out to the quaint homeliness of their friends' suburban or country cottages. There is no reason in the world why, if one so wishes, the furniture, pictures and general "farmhouse" atmosphere should not be transferred to the city, and make there a restful, unsophisticated haven for the city worker.

The above photograph shows such an urban interior. It has all the plain homeliness of an old farmhouse, with its low, broad brick fireplace, its big Windsor chair at the chimney side, and its quaint little print curtains. The same idea is carried out in the pictures and mantel ornaments. In the center hangs an old banjo clock, a laughable old picture painted in its base. At either side are old prints of George and Martha Washington, framed in the gnarly, varnished frames so familiar to every summer visitor to remote farms. The candlesticks are old-fashioned glass ones (or

reproductions of them), with prisms hanging from them. A pewter urn, a queer majolica pitcher and some small silhouette portraits of an older day, transform this room in the heart of a great city into the comfortable "sitting room" of the country home. An old wing chair, covered with the same print that hangs at the windows, adds the final touch to this homely interior.

## The Care of Salad Materials

Only the freshest and best of materials should ever be used in a salad. It is a mistake to think that the mixing will hide poor quality.

Lettuce, endive, celery, and all salad greens should be carefully washed, crisped one hour in ice water, and put in a cheesecloth bag and kept near the ice until needed; or, shake gently, put into a covered stone jar, and set in a cool place. Cover the jar with cloth before putting on the top. All salad materials should be kept thoroughly cold, and salads kept cold until served.

Pecans can be cracked easily and the meats gotten out whole, if they are scalded and left in the hot water a few moments. Crack them lengthwise. Scald nut meats to blanch them.

Salads should not be mixed any longer before serving than is absolutely necessary. Onions should be sliced and soaked at least one hour in ice water before using for salads. This makes them milder. Cucumbers should be sliced thin and crisped in ice water one hour before eating.

Let the hands come in contact with salads as little as possible. Use fork and spoon for mixing dressings and tossing salads together. It is best not to use silver or metal utensils in making dressing or mixed salads. An orange wood fork and spoon are ideal. The wood is hard and does not discolor.

A small lump of ice put into French dressing, while being made, keeps it cool and makes it milder.

A tiny pinch of sugar improves most dressings. The secret of making mayonnaise that will not curdle is in using perfectly fresh eggs, and cold pure olive oil. Care and judgment are also needed; materials differ and have to be used accordingly. Stir in one direction only.

A heavy white porcelain bowl holding about one quart is a convenient size in which to mix mayonnaise. Place the bowl in a larger one of crushed ice.

Squeeze the lemon and strain the juice before beginning mayonnaise. When mayonnaise loosens or begins to curdle, put in a pinch of cornstarch or, if it separates after making, put an egg yolk into a fresh bowl and gradually stir the mayonnaise into it.

It is not wise to use cream in combination with salad dressings, from the fact that lemon juice and vinegar curdle cream. The desired quantity of the following mixture is a good substitute: One cup of fresh, rich sweet milk thickened with 1 teaspoon of cornstarch cooked in a double boiler. When it begins to thicken, add one teaspoon of butter. When it is the consistency of thick cream, remove from the fire, beat well, and put near the ice until needed. It is used in all cream dressings.

When canned meats are used for salads, the can should be opened at least a half hour before using, the meat placed in a porcelain, glass, or china bowl, and thoroughly drained.

Lettuce is so succulent and easy to please that breaking or pulling it to pieces is a more delicate way than cutting with a knife.

Salads should never be sour, but so delicately blended that no seasoning predominates.

For mayonnaise that will stand alone, stir a little gelatine into it just before the gelatine sets.

Before making salad sandwiches, bread may be peeled, or all crust taken off with a very sharp knife. Cream butter before spreading it on bread for sandwiches.

**Care of Hardwood Floors**  
If hardwood floors are badly spotted and dirty, the best way to clean them is wiping up with gasoline. Moisten a clean piece of cheese cloth with gasoline and rub the surface of the floor vigorously with the moistened cloth, changing it as soon as it becomes much soiled.

## Meals for a Day

**Breakfast**—Baked apples, cereal, Swiss eggs on toast, date muffins.  
**Swiss Eggs on Toast**—In a flat pan, set over hot water, melt 1 tablespoon of butter. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cream. Break on to a wet saucer, one at a time, as many eggs as persons at table. Slip them carefully into the hot cream. Sprinkle with salt and paprika. When partially set, sprinkle with 2 tablespoons of grated cheese. Cover and let stand until set. Serve each egg on a round of toast and pour surplus cream around each.

**Date Muffins**—Cream 1-3 cup of butter, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar and  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of dates, washed, stoned and chopped fine. Add alternately 1 beaten egg, mixed with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of milk, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour, sifted with 4 teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in a hot oven about 25 minutes.

**Luncheon**—Mushrooms with macaroni and kidney, brown bread, cocoa, fruit.

**Mushrooms with Macaroni and Kidney**—Boil until tender  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of macaroni; blanch; return to the saucepan and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup each of butter and grated cheese. Mix well together and set aside to keep warm until needed. Make a tomato sauce as follows: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add 2 tablespoons of flour, and mix well. When blended, add 1 cup of strained tomatoes, pouring the liquid in gradually as to mix smoothly with the flour. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of mace and 1 teaspoon of finely chopped onion. Return to the fire and cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens; boil 2 or 3 minutes. Meanwhile prepare the kidneys and mushrooms as follows: Remove the skin from a veal or lamb kidney, slice very fine, and saute in 2 tablespoons of butter; when tender, remove with a skimmer from the butter. Then saute in the same butter 6 mushroom caps, peeled and cut very fine. The canned or dried mushrooms may be used for this. If the dried are used, they will need to be soaked several hours in cold water. Add the mushrooms and kidney to the tomato sauce, arrange the macaroni in a circle in a serving dish, and pile the kidney mixture in the center. Serve at once very hot.

**Brown Bread**—Mix and sift 1 cup of rye meal, 1 cup of granulated cornmeal, 1 cup of graham flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a teaspoon of soda, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons of salt. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cup of molasses and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of sweet milk or water. Stir until well mixed, turn into a buttered mold, and steam 3 hours in a tightly-covered can. Remove to the open and bake  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Never fill molds more than 2-3 full. One pound baking-powder cans make attractively shaped loaves. The bread can be made the day before, and put into a steamer and reheated just before serving.

**Dinner**—Cream of cabbage soup, roast stuffed shoulder of veal, potatoes Anna, parsnip timbales, pineapple tapaca.

**Soup**—Press through a sieve the cabbage left from a preceding meal. There should be 1 cup of pulp. To this add 1 pint of milk and 1 cup of the liquor in which the meat and cabbage were cooked. Bind with 2 tablespoons of butter and 2 tablespoons of flour. Season with salt, pepper, and a little celery salt.

**Roast Shoulder of Veal**—Have the

butcher remove the bone from a small shoulder of veal. Stuff with the following mixture: Mix 1 cup of cracker or bread crumbs with 1 sprig of sweet marjoram or thyme. Season with salt and pepper and 1 tablespoon of chopped onion. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of scalded milk or water and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of melted butter. Sew or skewer the roast into shape, season well, cover with strips of salt pork, and bake slowly for 2 hours, basting frequently.

**Potatoes Anna**—Wash, pare and quarter medium-sized potatoes. Make an incision half way through each one and insert a thin slice of onion. Lay in the pan with the veal and baste with the gravy. Bake until tender.

**Parsnip Timbales**—Scrape 4 good-sized parsnips, cut in halves or quarters, keeping them in cold water until needed. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and mash through a colander. Add 2 beaten eggs and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of milk. Season with 1 teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, and 1 teaspoon of onion juice. Bake in greased timbale molds or in a shallow pan.

**Pineapple Tapaca**—Cook together in a double boiler 2 tablespoons of instant tapioca, 1 cup of water, 1 cup of grated pineapple, 2 tablespoons of sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -teaspoon of salt. Cook 25 minutes or until the tapioca is clear. Serve hot or cold, plain or with cream.

## Ribbon Sandwiches

Peel a Pullman loaf of white bread and slice in medium slices. Spread the top of one slice with mayonnaise mixed with mashed tomato, the lower side of the next slice with creamed butter, the top of the same slice with the tomato mayonnaise mixture, and so on until you have four slices, the top slice to be spread with butter only on the under side. Of course, this leaves nothing on the outside of either the top or bottom slice. Stack four slices, gently press together, and wrap in oiled paper until needed. Slice crossways and carefully lay on a sandwich plate.

## Compote of Figs

Wash carefully and soak 1 pound of pulled figs in cold water to cover until they can be pressed into shape. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of water figs have been soaked in, and cook to a sirup, then add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of lemon juice. Add figs and cook until tender, then arrange the figs on a serving dish, strain the sirup over them, and chill thoroughly. When ready to serve, garnish with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with orange extract. Force the cream through a pastry bag and rose tube.

## The Linoleum Rug

If you have an irregularly shaped kitchen, and rent your house instead of owning it, do not try to cover the entire kitchen floor with linoleum. Probably it will not fit the new kitchen when you move, and it is rather expensive to have it cut to fit the kitchen where you are. Instead, have a large linoleum rug made, just as you would have in any other room, and have it bound with dark tape. Leave a border around it two feet or so, and have this oiled and finished so that the floor can be wiped with a mop and dusted.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Three Score Years and Ten

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHY does the world insist on attributing the Ninetieth Psalm to King David? The introduction to it distinctly places the burden upon Moses, though the internal evidence would acquit him of any hand in it. As a matter of fact the book of Deuteronomy records the fact that the years of Moses were "an hundred and twenty years," which amounts to forty or exactly half as much again as the writer of the Psalm attributes to man at the utmost: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." The writer in the book of Proverbs, who, be it said, was, at any rate, not King Solomon, but who, speaking of "him that hath an evil eye," went on to say, "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he," had a much clearer perception of the psychology of the human mind. He would have known the danger and consequences of limiting the span of human life, and cutting off the thread, at the end of the seventh or eighth decade, with no more sense of metaphysics than the spinners of the old Greek myths, who fashioned the story of Atropos and her scissors.

It was the mistakeness of all this, most unquestionably, that Mrs. Eddy had in mind, when she wrote, on page 246 of Science and Health: "Never record ages. Chronological data are no part of the vast forever. Time-tables of birth and death are so many conspiracies against manhood and womanhood. Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise." Mrs. Eddy had learned all she knew of Life, of Principle, from the New Testament; and there Jesus the Christ, the master Metaphysician, had laid it down, in unmistakable language, that the duration of a man's human life was dependent on the fullness of his vision of the Christ, of his understanding of Truth, of God. "This is life eternal," he had declared, in that great prayer, which he uttered on his way to Gethsemane, on the eve of the crucifixion. "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Life eternal, then, was not a condition to be attained, with a total disregard of logic, by a physical passage through the vestibule of death; it was to be attained mentally, through a spiritual understanding of God and the Christ, the Father and the Son, Mind and its idea. Jesus himself demonstrated this in his victory over death upon the cross. Even there, with swooning human senses, he never, for one second, lost his vision of the Christ. He kept perpetually before his eyes the spiritual idea or Christ, and so conquered death for himself, as he had conquered it and sickness for those who had come to him, in the past. "Jesus" Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health. "Behold in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals." In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." That, then, which healed the sick was the vision of the Christ, the knowledge of the Truth, which enabled Jesus to see the Christ or perfect man, at once his own and the world's spiritual and eternal selfhood, which, even as the man Jesus had hung upon the cross, had never experienced pain, since as Mrs. Eddy says, on page 38 of Science and Health, "The eternal Christ, his spiritual selfhood, never suffered."

This material idea is, in turn, the counterfeit of the spiritual idea or Christ.

The human body, then, it obviously follows, is simply a mental idea externalized, or objectified in matter. This material body must, consequently, reflect the mind which projects it. As a result the body manifests exactly the thoughts passing through the mentality of which it is the subjective condition, and this is the reason for the supreme necessity of controlling those thoughts with truth instead of with error. If the human mind is persistently weaving a tissue of sickness, the body which this tissue composes must itself be sick. A man cannot, for instance, be utterly convinced that sitting in a draft induces a cold, without manifesting a cold if after he should happen to sit in a draft. On the other hand, if he recognizes that a cause cannot be susceptible to an effect, he can sit in a perpetual draft without catching a cold, for the very simple reason that the phenomenon called mind cannot be influenced by the phenomenon known as cold.

Therefore, as Mrs. Eddy says, in the paragraph referred to above, "Never record ages." The record of ages is an admission of the reality of time. No one can proclaim or have it proclaimed for him that he is ten, twenty, or thirty years of age without first doubting and then trebling, his concept of his own age. This, frankly faced, is simply compelling the human being to make himself older every day, and so to fulfill the supposititious law of old age, which is the law of death. That surely is why Mrs. Eddy, after arguing, on page 235 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," the question of man's spiritual sonship, that is of the absolute infinite reality of God and the Christ, Mind and its idea, Principle and its reflection, continues in conclusion: "Are you a Christian Scientist? I am. Do you adopt as truth the above statements? I do. Then why this meaningless commemoration of birthdays, since there are none?"

## William Quiller Orchardson

"Sir William Orchardson was one of Nature's courtiers," writes Mrs. Alex. Tweedie in "Thirteen Years of a Busy Woman's Life." "He was refined in manner, delicate in thought, artistic in temperament. . . Orchardson is one of the names that will be known centuries hence. He was of the few men to see his old work increase in value. He had a style of his own. 'Thin' some called it, doubtless because of his means of work, whereby the canvas remained exposed; but the talent was not thin. It was rich in tone, and the work was strong. Probably no living artist painted with less impasto and yet produced such effect of solidity."

He had great partiality for yellows and browns, madders and reds, and, whenever he could introduce these tones, did so. He loved the warmth of mahogany; . . . the subdued tones of a scarlet robe, the russet brown of an old shooting-suit, and as his own hair had a warm hue, he generally wore a shade of clothes which toned in with it."

"One of Orchardson's pictures, 'Hard Hit,' painted in 1879, fetched nearly £4000 at Christie's thirty years later for America. He had the gratification of seeing many of his canvases double and treble in value, and yet he was always well paid for his work on the easel."

"But the more success he achieved, the more modest he seemed to become. 'Simplicity was the keynote of the man. Simplicity of character, simplicity of life, simplicity of style. There is masterful simplicity in all his work. Look at the large, majestic rooms he depicted, with one or two figures round which the interest lies. His work invariably gives one a sense of space, elegance and refinement. It is always reserved in color and design, with great harmony and unity of effect, possibly helped by the use of a very limited range of color. His drawing was strong in construction, highly sensitive in line, and had an entire absence of flashiness."

"His portraits were, perhaps, his greatest achievement, and were extraordinary for their virility and power of characterization; they were hailed with enthusiasm by the artists both here and on the continent. He did not do a great number."

"As with his work, so with the man. He was moderate in all things. Gentle, refined, sensitive, thorough, and painstaking always striving for better things. Never really satisfied with his work, never really satisfied with himself."

"With a small handbag he came to London. . . Those early days in this great city were days of work and struggle for John Pettie, Peter Graham, John MacWhirter, and William Quiller Orchardson, who all came together and lived together in Piccadilly and then in Fitzroy Square. They all worked in black and white to keep the pot boiling, and right merry they were in those long-ago days. All attained success."

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Jajce - Bosnia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Jajce, Bosnia, and Its Falls

Travelers to Bosnia are agreed that it is worth a nine hours' detour by rail from Sarajevo to visit the picturesque old town of Jajce, so charmingly is it situated.

"The spot where the Pliva joins the Vrbas is one of the greatest attractions of Jajce," Roy Trevor writes in "My Balkan Tour," "or I should say the spot where the Pliva leaps into the arms of the Vrbas from a height of ninety feet. Descending in a series of fairy-like cascades from the beautiful Lake of Jacero, the Pliva, reaching the precipice, falls in one gigantic wave into the waters of the

Vrbas, which here pass through a deep and rocky gorge. To cross Vrbas, which we must do to obtain the finest view, one has to descend steps cut in the rock almost along the side of the falls. Now and then a gust of wind, carrying with it the scented spray, is wafted against our faces."

"Reaching the water's side, now smooth and swift, as it hurried onward to the north, we crossed and ascended to the summit of the opposite bank of the Gorge. Thick foliage prevents the visitor obtaining a first warning of the surprise in store, until he reaches a point exactly opposite the summit of the falls. Then, and not till then, does the incomparable view open out before his eyes. Upon the summit of a conical hill clusters Jajce, every foot of ground covered deep by the old-world town, swelling gradually from a broad base and terminating in the war-honored wall of the stronghold that carved so deep a name upon history. Time and the Turk have dealt very leniently with Jajce, and it remains today exactly as it was in the height of its fame, four hundred years ago."

"The Christian town still stands upon the further bank of the Vrbas, and the Jajce we now gaze at is identically as it was when the green flag of the Sultan waved proudly over the castle walls. The crowd of wooden dwellings is broken here and there by tiny little mosques, whose slender minarets form a striking contrast to the Italian Campanile of St. Luke."

"The falls of the Pliva seem to burst forth from the foundations of the town and roar with continuous thunder over the precipice edge. Clouds of spray rise up from the surface of the Vrbas and, catching the sunbeams, are shot with myriads of beautiful colors, sometimes taking the form of a rainbow stretching unbroken; again they are separated, each endeavoring to eclipse the other. The beautiful greens of the trees and grass, the bare rock heated to molten color by the dying sun, the white and brown Moslem town crowned by the ancient fortress, added to the rich purple of the distant mountains, all combined with the glamour of the East to form a scene which we carried away far back in our minds as one remembers a perfect dream or the face of some loved one. We were carried away by the enchantment of the spot, and remained motionless drinking it greedily in, while the glowing sun sank behind us and the purple mountains slowly turned to steel. Night was fast closing in; amidst the cluster of houses twinkled the innumerable lights from each minaret; the musical call to prayer mingled dreamily with the sound of the waters."

## Ode to Leven Water

Devolving from thy parent lake,  
A charming maze thy waters make,  
By bowers of birch, and groves of pine,  
And hedges flower'd with eglantine,  
Still on thy banks, so gayly green,  
May numerous herds and flocks be seen,  
And lassies chanting o'er the pail,  
And shepherds piping in the dale,  
An ancient faith that knows no guile,  
And industry embrown'd with toil,  
And hearts resolved, and hands prepared,  
The blessings they enjoy to guard.

—Smollett.

## Duty and Love

Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.—Phillips Brooks.

## The Flatboat on the Ohio and Mississippi

"First of the craft to follow the Indian canoes and the bateaux of the French missionaries down the great rivers, was the flatboat—a homely and ungraceful vessel," writes Willis J. Abbott, "but yet one to which the people of the United States owe, perhaps, more of real service in the building of the nation than they do to Dewey's Olympia or Schley's Brooklyn. A typical flatboat of the early days of river navigation was about fifty-five feet long by sixteen broad. It was without a keel, as its name would indicate, and drew about three feet of water. Amidsips was built a rough deckhouse or cabin, from the roof of which extended on either side, two long oars, used for directing the course of the craft rather than for propulsion, since her course was downward with the current, and dependent upon it. These great oars seemed to the fancy of the early flatboat men to resemble horns, hence the name 'broadhorns' sometimes applied to the boats. Such a boat the settler would fill with household goods and farm stock, and commit himself to the current at Pittsburgh. From the roof of the cabin that housed his family, cocks crew and hens cackled, while the stolid eyes of cattle peered over the high parapet of logs built about the edge."

"Sometimes several families would combine to build one ark. Drifting slowly down the river—the voyage from Pittsburgh to the falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now stands, requiring a week or ten days—the shore on either hand would be closely scanned for signs of unusual fertility, or for the opening where some small stream hinted at a good place to settle. When a spot was chosen, the boat would be run aground, the boards of the cabin erected into a hut, and a new outpost of civilization would be established. As these settlements multiplied and the course of emigration to the west and southwest increased, river life became full of variety and gayety. In some years more than a thousand boats were counted passing Marietta. Several boats would be lashed together and make the voyage to New Orleans in company. There would be frolics and dances, the music of the violin—an almost universal instrument among the flatboat men—sounded across the waters by night to the cabins on the shores, and the settlers not infrequently would put off in their skiffs to meet the unknown voyagers and share their revels."

"Floating shops were established on the Ohio and its tributaries—flatboats, with great cabins fitted with shelves and stocked with cloth, ammunition, tools, agricultural implements. . . Approaching a clump of houses on the bank, the amphibious shopkeeper

would blow lustily upon a horn, and thereupon all the inhabitants would flock down to the banks to bargain for his goods. . . Trade was long a mere matter of barter, for currency was seldom seen in these outlying settlements. Skins and agricultural products were all the settlers had to give, and the merchant starting from Pittsburgh with a cargo of manufactures, would arrive at New Orleans, perhaps three months later, with a cabin filled with furs and a deck piled high with products of the farm. Here he would dispose of his cargo, perhaps for shipment to Europe, sell his flatboat for the lumber in it, and begin his toilsome way back to the head of navigation."

## Behind the Closed Eye

I walk the old frequented ways  
That wind around the tangled braes,  
I live again the sunny days  
Ere I the city knew.

The scenes of old again are born,  
The woodbine tasseling the thorn,  
And drooping Ruth-like in the corn  
The poppy weeps the dew. . . .

And wondrous impudently sweet,  
Half of him passion, half conceit,  
The blackbird calls adown the street  
Like the piper of Hamelin.

I fear him, and I feel the lure  
Drawing me back to the homely door,  
I'll go and close the mountain's door  
On the city's strife and din.

—Francis Ledwidge.

## Liszt

"Just now we are reveling in Liszt," wrote L. de Hegemann-Lindenborn from Rome in "The Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life, 1875-1912." "Fortunate are those who have even a glimpse of him, and thrice blessed are those who know and hear him. He is the prince of musicians—in fact, he is treated like a prince."

"We met him the first time at M. de Schöller's dinner. M. de Schöller never mentioned the word 'music' but made Liszt talk, and that was just the thing Liszt wanted to do, until, seeing that he was not expected to play, he was crazy to get to the piano. Finally he could not resist, and said to Schöller, 'Do play something for me!'"

"'Never!' said Schöller. 'I would not dare.' Then Liszt turned to me and asked me to sing. I also said 'I would not dare.' 'Whereupon he said, 'Well, since no one will do anything, I will play myself.'"

"Liszt was in such high spirits that we would not have been surprised if he had danced a jig. He threw his long hair back from his forehead, as if to throw care to the winds. Later he spread his large hands over the keyboard in protest and said, 'No more for me, but we must hear Schöller before we go.' Therefore Schöller was obliged to play. He can only improvise, as you know. Liszt sat by his side and played a helpful bass. . . . We saw a great deal of him afterwards, and he dined with us twice. The first time we asked Grieg, the Norwegian genius, thinking that it would please Liszt to meet him. . . . It was a most interesting evening. Mrs. Grieg sang charmingly (Grieg's songs of course); and Liszt, with his hands folded in front of him, was lost in thought. . . . But it was perfectly wonderful when he read at sight a concerto of Grieg's, in manuscript, which Grieg had brought with him. Liszt played it off as if he had known it all his life, reading all the orchestra parts. Both these great artists were enchanted with each other."

## The Kingdom of Rumania

"The famous column of Trajan, in the center of Rome, which is familiar to everybody, bears an epitome in marble of his campaign for the subjugation of Rumania," says William Eleroy Curtis in "Around the Black Sea." "You will remember that it is covered with carvings, winding round it from top to bottom, like the coils of a serpent, which shows the progress of armies and battle scenes. These carved reliefs contain twenty-five hundred human figures and representations of hundreds of animals and other objects, and all of them relate to Rumania."

"Trajan left his legions in Rumania as a rampart against the barbarians upon the north and east, and, notwithstanding the constant invasions of Avars, Huns, Goths, Tartars, Mongols, Turks, and other hordes from Asia, their descendants have held their ground, and nothing is dearer to them than their consciousness of Latin origin."

"Many of the customs of the ancient Romans still prevail. And on a certain holiday in all the villages may be witnessed a revival of the Pyrrhic dance so sacred in mythology. The peasants wear robes in imitation of those of the ancient Roman warriors, with bells on their belts and sleeves. They stamp their feet on the ground like the North American Indians, and they shout in order to prevent Saturn from hearing the voice of the infant Jupiter, the future king of the gods. The Rumanian peasants bestow Latin names upon their children, and even upon their cattle. A farmer will call his oxen after Cassius, Caesar, Brutus, Augustus, and Anthony, and the name of Trajan is as common as the name John with us. There are several traces of Trajan remaining. One of them is a bridge which he built to convey his army across the Danube in the year 104 A. D."

"The original inhabitants of the country were called Dacians. . . . About 325 B. C. Philip of Macedonia invaded Dacia and laid siege to one of the towns. The great Grecian conqueror was about to give the signal

for an assault upon the walls, when the gates opened and a long line of priests, clad in snow-white robes, with lyres in their hands, came forth and approached the Macedonian camp with songs of peace. Impressed with the spectacle of their confidence in him Philip spared the citadel. . . . and entered into a treaty of offense and defense which was greatly to his advantage in his future campaigns. Even today the natives wear gold pieces bearing the busts of Philip and Alexander the Great and their successors upon the Macedonian throne."

"Constantine the Great introduced Christianity, and by the year 360 A. D. Dacia was one of the most thoroughly civilized parts of Christendom, but there was no peace for the people until they obtained their present government."

"Every stranger is surprised to find such handsome residences, such luxurious hotels, such imposing public buildings, and such fine mercantile houses and business blocks in the capital (Bucharest) of so primitive a

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Allies' Reply

ON THURSDAY, in a simple but none the less impressive ceremony, in Paris, the President of the French Republic handed to the Ambassador of the United States of America the answer of the Entente Powers to the note addressed to the whole body of the belligerents, by President Wilson. It is maintained in Government circles in Washington that the original note was not a peace note, but there can be no question that it has been accepted as a peace note by the entire world, and as a peace note it was described and defended by some Democratic Senators, during the recent debate in Congress. As a peace note, in short, it was welcomed, with satisfaction, by the Powers of the Central Alliance, which had originally addressed to the various neutral countries representing them, in the belligerent area, a proposal for a consideration of peace terms; and as a peace note it was regarded, with equal dissatisfaction, by the nations which form the Entente Alliance. The reply states, quite frankly, that the Allies regard it as impossible at the present moment to secure a peace which will assure the only terms they are prepared to consider, terms which have been repeatedly summarized by them, in the words reparation, restitution, and guarantees. They gladly recognize, they insist, the President's desire for a league of nations, aimed at the maintenance of the world's peace, but they go on to point out that the very possibility of future agreement presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the present conflict, and it is such a settlement, at the present moment, that they regard as almost inconceivable. They take care, with the greatest exactness, to point out that they decline to hold themselves responsible for the outbreak or for the losses of the war, and they go on to express their satisfaction with the fact that the President's note was not intended to be associated with the German proposals. At the same time they also take advantage of the occasion to protest in the strongest way against the assimilation established by the President's note between the two groups of belligerents.

It is, as a matter of fact, this assimilation which has provoked, in the Entente countries, a positive storm of protest against the implication. It might as well, at once, be thoroughly understood that the guarded statements of the Allied press, in a great national crisis, no less than the carefully weighed words of the public men in the Allied countries, do not necessarily represent the national temper. The press of the Entente Powers has on this momentous occasion shown, on the whole, a reticence which has been looked for as a rule more particularly amongst diplomatists. Anybody, however, who has means of knowing the unofficial view in the Allied countries, must have been made deeply conscious of the extraordinary feeling which has been evoked by the President's assimilation of the belligerents, as well as impressed by the awakened passions which still remain to be allayed. In saying this we do not, of course, for one moment mean to imply that in the drafting of such a note it was the President's business to have taken sides, or to have contrasted the belligerent groups. There was, however, no more necessity to assimilate their aims and methods than to contrast them; and it surely would have been wiser in the face of the pronounced views, known to be held by the Entente Powers, not to have assumed a commonality of purpose and action, which was bound to produce the strongest resentment.

The inevitability of this is seen in the long paragraph in which the Allies recite the incidents of what they describe as a violation of rules of war by the middle European alliance. This recital includes the shooting of Miss Cavell and of Captain Fryatt, as well as the Armenian atrocities, and in the course of its assessment it makes it perfectly clear that the Allied Powers are in no mood to overlook what they regard as these violations, but are determined to take them into account in any settlement which is eventually come to. What this settlement will be they do not pretend to divulge. It is quite probable that until the time comes actually to consider definite terms, they will not be in a position to do so. They state, quite frankly, in reply to the President's inquiry, that the terms of settlement will not be made known until the actual hour of negotiation arrives, but they go on to make it perfectly clear that any such terms must include the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro with indemnities; the evacuation of the occupied parts of France, Russia, and Rumania, with reparation; and the reorganization of Europe under guarantees for a stable regime. Further, that they must include the liberation of the Italian, Slav, Rumanian, and Slovak peoples from foreign domination; the restitution of territory wrested by force, in the past, from any of the Allies; the enfranchisement of the peoples subject to the tyranny of the Turks, and the final expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe.

It will be seen in a moment that almost any redrawing of the map of Europe and Asia Minor is possible as the result of this; and it is also obvious that not one word is said about the restoration of the German Colonies. There is no doubt as to the fact that the restoration of countries occupied since the opening of hostilities, together with the payment of indemnities for the occupation will be part of the Allied demands. It is equally clear that it is the intention that the Turk should finally pass beyond the Bosphorus, and this, it is equally well known, means the passing of Constantinople and the Dardanelles into the hands of Russia. This alone would mean the complete destruction of the German plans for an empire in Asia Minor, exemplified in the construction of the Baghdad Railway. But furthermore, the somewhat cryptic references to the liberation of the peoples of Eastern Europe can scarcely be taken as referring to anything but the practical dismemberment of the Austrian Empire. It means, if it means anything at all, the loss to that Empire

of the whole of Italia Irredenta, in other words, of Trieste and the Dalmatian Coast, together with the Trentino and Albania; it means the surrender of Transylvania to the Rumanians, and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with possibly parts of Croatia, to the Serbians; but as to what it has in store for the other Balkan peoples, namely, the Greeks and Bulgarians, it does not disclose. With respect to the intentions of France, it is true that nothing definite is said, but the statement as to the return of captured territory as well as the general drafting of the note, in addition to the claim deliberately made on Thursday at the opening of the Chambers, by Monsieur Deschanel, seems to place it beyond question that the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine will be one of the principal demands.

Of course, much of this is speculation, but it is a speculation brought about by Mr. Wilson's proposal for the making known of the terms upon which the various belligerent countries would be prepared to negotiate, as well as by the phrasing of the Allies' reply to this proposal. It is, it need not be said, perfectly clear that the Entente Powers are quite aware that the terms they are indicating will have to be won by force of arms. To them it is, as Mr. Lloyd George said, on Thursday, in his speech in the Guildhall, that though victory may be difficult, defeat is none the less impossible. Consequently, in the closing words of the note, "united in the pursuits of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power, and to consent to all sacrifices necessary to bringing about a victorious close of a conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depends, but also the future of civilization itself."

### The Business Situation Reviewed

ONE important thing that is impressing itself upon leading business men is the necessity for cooperation among the countries of the world. It is particularly necessary in all trade relations, if the most desirable results are to be obtained. Friction, in all activities, is costly and unnecessary. When mankind learns that there is trade enough for the people of all nations there will probably be no more wars, and some day this fact will be generally understood. There was never a more opportune time for the countries of the world to solve this question of international commerce than now. Every country is more or less dependent on every other country, for the entire world is, as it were, one great family. Every barrier that is put up for the assumed purpose of protecting one country against the rest of the world, or of giving that country a particular advantage over its neighbors, is inspired by self-interest, and is, therefore, in the final analysis, selfish and unjust. There is probably not a nation in the world that has not violated the Golden Rule in this respect, and it is time that civilization moved up a step.

Those who govern the financial affairs of the United States may think they are preserving the financial strength of their country by refusing further credit to other countries; but such a view is, to say the least, questionable and shortsighted. It is estimated that of the United States merchandise exports 60 per cent goes to Great Britain, Russia, and France. These countries must have goods on credit, for further payment in gold cannot long continue, if purchases are to be made on as large a scale as heretofore. Already there are indications that a portion of this trade is being diverted elsewhere, as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's warning to the banks against buying England's short-term treasury notes.

The United States, until within the last two years, has not had much to boast of in its international commerce. Since the war began this overseas trade has increased by leaps and bounds. The exports of the United States are now the largest of any nation. American merchandise and products of nearly every description are going to the furthest corners of the globe. How long this condition will last, after the war, depends largely on the way the new customers of the United States are treated, and how justly the old ones are served in their extremity. In years gone by the industries of the United States were kept satisfactorily busy in supplying the needs of the people at home, but the war has developed the manufacturing output to such an extent that it has become urgently necessary to have a large permanent outlet abroad for the merchandise which the country is capable of turning out. All of these products, when peace is established, will come into competition with those of the belligerent countries. The United States will undoubtedly get its share of the world trade, but it is not entitled to a large share unless it is willing to give as well as to take. There is reason for the hope that the law of right will eventually supersede the law of might in the government of nations. The tremendous economic saving which such a state of things would afford for the entire business world is beyond computation.

### Automobiles and Pedestrians

THE constantly increasing number of automobiles and the corresponding increase in traffic, both upon the city streets and the country highways, emphasize the need of stricter regulations designed to safeguard this traffic, as well as the pedestrian. The increased use of the automobile, and the greater familiarity with it felt by drivers and persons who have attained some measure of adeptness in dodging powerful cars; often being driven far too recklessly, certainly do not, or should not, inspire a plea for less stringent regulations. In all states regulations to this end have been enacted, and presumably are being enforced. There appears to have been manifested, on the part of automobile owners, represented by automobile associations, and by municipalities and highway commissions, a conscientious desire and effort to frame such laws to fit the peculiar needs of the communities to which they are intended to apply. Massachusetts has a comprehensive statute, passed by the Legislature at the 1916 session, and in force during the last six months, which, at the time of its passage, had the unanimous approval of the members of the Highway Commission.

This law, designed to meet the particular need of the

community, prohibits the operation of an automobile by a person who is "under the influence of intoxicating liquor," leaving to the trial court the determination of the question of fact.

Judges of courts charged with the enforcement of penalties for violations of the law approve it. They have encountered no difficulty in interpreting it, and it does not appear that the legislative intent has been questioned by lawyers called in to defend accused violators. The law certainly has the undivided approval of the vast majority of motorists, as well as of teamsters and pedestrians.

It is, in these circumstances, impossible to accept the view of the members of the Highway Commission that the inhibition should be made to apply only to persons "in a drunken condition." The man in question, in other words, must run amuck, or otherwise give ocular or visible proof of his incapacity before the arresting officer can interfere. There is an old adage, and a good one, which advises locking the stable door before the horse is stolen.

Statutes and ordinances have been enacted under which street traffic is directed, either by patrolmen stationed at the intersections of the principal streets or by established and recognized "rules of the road." Similar measures regulate head and rear lights, and the maximum speed at which machines may be driven. It is not always that a person "under the influence of liquor" cannot observe these rules and regulations. It is that he does not. He lacks in judgment, if not in the necessary skill. He is too ready to "take a chance."

Few men and women who drive their own cars will feel it their duty to intercede, in behalf of the Highway Commission's effort to have the Legislature take the "teeth" out of this law. Its strict enforcement would perhaps be resented as a hardship, most frequently by hired chauffeurs and drivers of taxicabs. These, engaged virtually as common carriers, should be held to as strict a rule as that which is applied by railroad managers to their trainmen, and by nearly all street-car companies to their operatives.

### "Buffalo Bill"

MUCH that is true and much that is fanciful will now be written concerning William Frederick Cody, commonly known, in his own and in other countries for the last half century, as "Buffalo Bill." In the very nature of the case no character like him will ever appear again in the annals of the United States, since the conditions of which he was a product have forever passed away. He was not an isolated type, but rather an exceptionally pronounced expression of a type common in the trans-Missouri when the West was in the making.

"Kit" Carson, Davy Crockett, James Butler Hickok, or "Wild Bill," the mysterious "California Joe," John B. Omohundro, otherwise "Texas Jack," even Captain Jack Crawford, who now occasionally addresses evangelical meetings, were all representatives of that type. The plains and the mountains, lying between the "Big Muddy" and the Pacific Ocean, contained hundreds of the class of which "Buffalo Bill" was an acknowledged leader, between the late '40s and the early '80s.

The vocations and adventures around which the glamour of romance has been thrown, in these recent years, were commonplace in early Western pioneer days. It was not a remarkable experience then to blaze one's trail, to encounter the hostile red man, to hunt the buffalo, to drive or ride in a "prairie schooner," to be "held up" by a road agent, to receive a letter or a remittance by "pony express," to "stake a claim," or to "strike gold." The sombrero, the buckskin trousers, the long hair and the mustang of the scout, the prospector, and the hunter were things familiar in the frontier settlements, towns, and cities. "Buffalo Bill" came and went, like scores of other, if lesser, celebrities in Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth, without attracting more than a passing glance.

Fifty years ago the West was a land of adventure. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Crook, Terry, Miles, Carr, Merritt, Forsythe, and George Armstrong Custer were regularly going to or coming from the unsettled and disturbed areas. Members of the English royal family were often led to the haunts of big game, and once the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, with Major-General "Phil" Sheridan for a companion, was guided to a buffalo run. Nearly always "Buffalo Bill" was the personal conductor of such parties. His horsemanship, his marksmanship, his stalwart form, his handsome face, his indubitable bravery and his genial temperament made him a general favorite.

When 10 years old he became a cowboy. This was in 1855, and his employer was later the senior partner in the greatest freighting firm that ever did business on the plains, Russell, Majors & Waddell. In the employ of this concern, he drove great lumbering wagons drawn by five yoke of oxen, or a mail stage, or rode an express pony, and he exhibited a reliability in the performance of his every task that was only less admirable than his daring. He drew about him, and won the admiration of, frontiersmen who were decidedly his seniors. While as yet a mere youth, he became a "terror" to the outlaws who infested the roads over which the stage coaches traveled, repelling their attacks and bringing passengers and treasure "in" safely. When the Civil War broke out he began as a dispatch bearer, and developed into one of the best scouts in the service. A score of general officers have borne voluntary and cheerful testimony to his usefulness. He never failed on a mission, and, from Gen. A. G. Smith to the gallant Custer, every commander whom he served looked upon him as his right hand.

The Indians knew him, and liked him, too. He had among them the reputation of one who kept his word, and this reputation more than once proved invaluable to settler and country. From boyhood on, "Buffalo Bill's" career literally teemed with interesting adventures, yet he was never a boaster or a bravo. The same rather refined and entirely modest demeanor that characterized him as a showman was one of his admirable traits in the days of his most famous exploits. He seemed to be unconscious of his celebrity, and, while he willingly profited in

after years by its commercialization, even his publicity agents could not convince him of the wisdom or the necessity of posing.

William Frederick Cody was a Westerner who, in whatever position he was placed, and in whatever company he found himself, at home or abroad, depended on his native common-sense. This prevented him from becoming melodramatic or a bore.

### Notes and Comments

SENATOR KENYON will not lack for support in his position that, as a result of the Supreme Court decision sustaining prohibition states in excluding liquor from their territory, the strict exclusion of liquor from interstate commerce in the near future is not improbable. A newspaper friendly to the liquor interests, commenting on the decision referred to, asked whether this decision would satisfy the prohibitionists, or whether they would be unreasonable and ask more. They will be logical and demand more.

THE changes which the war is bringing about in social and political conditions, in the belligerent countries, are truly "wonderful and wonderful." Two years ago, if the idea of Labor members joining the Carlton Club in London had been so much as mooted, it is hard to say whether it would have been regarded as more preposterous in the Labor camp or in the Conservative camp. Yet, today, the point is quite calmly debated, and decision against such a possibility is given on purely technical grounds. The Carlton Club, one writer explains, requires a candidate to declare himself a supporter of the Unionist party. Labor members, although they support the Unionist party in these extraordinary times, do not declare themselves of that faith, and so are not eligible for membership of the Carlton.

THE Carlton Club, so called from being near the site of Carlton House, famous during the Regency, is to the Conservative party what the Reform Club is to the Liberal party. Founded by the Duke of Wellington in 1832, it has been one of the headquarters of Conservatism ever since. The present familiar building in Pall Mall was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, the famous architect of last century.

A FARMER named Thomas Gillaspie, of Collinsville, Ill., was hit by a locomotive, a few days ago, and only slightly inconvenienced. It was found that, at the time, he was wearing five waistcoats, two pairs of trousers, and three suits of underclothes. His is said to represent the most striking case of individual preparedness that has thus far come to light. In fact, he was so well prepared that he could not move out of the way of the locomotive quickly enough to avoid collision.

A BOSTON-BUILT wooden square rigger might balk a little, on her reentrance into society, but her timidity could not last when she realized how general and how genial was the welcome awaiting her. The Boston-built wooden square rigger, under full canvas, used to be a thing of beauty on the high seas, and there is no good reason why she should not be a thing of beauty again.

WITH \$2 wheat, dollar corn, 20-cent cotton, and high prices for almost everything else which the soil produces, it is little wonder that the American farmer is prosperous. He is now able to pay off his mortgage and buy an automobile. Whereas once it was necessary for him to get money from New York to move his crops, his home banks now supply the needed funds. He no longer is obliged to sell his crops as soon as they are harvested, but can hold them until he gets his price. Moreover, he has plenty of money in the bank, and his credit is A-1.

A POINT raised by the general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, in his evidence, before the committee recently appointed to inquire into the working of the Summer-Time Act, is deserving of a wide publicity. The secretary pointed out that a section of the public will do their shopping through all the daylight hours, if they are allowed to do so, and that many shopkeepers are only too ready to take advantage of this fact, and keep their shops open. This is certainly a practice which needs to be dealt with summarily and effectively. No public interest is served by it, and, as the secretary justly maintained, it tends wholly to nullify the virtue of the measure, not only for the shop assistants, but for other shopkeepers in the district.

GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN, of Illinois, has come out for full suffrage for the women of that State. In his inaugural address he used, almost word for word, a paragraph, regarding the Illinois suffrage law, which appeared in this column about the time of the November election. That is, he said: "The present law does not embrace all of the elective statutory offices, and should be extended. It is an anomaly that women should have the right to vote for presidential electors and not for offices created by our State constitution." It is an anomaly, and it is also unfair.

IN CALIFORNIA a man is contesting in the courts the efforts of the county officials to collect the tax levied against his lands and personal property, his contention being that the total demanded is 3 cents greater than the amount actually due. Comment really seems unnecessary.

A STANDARD OIL expert estimates that the supply of crude oil in the United States will hold out but 138 years more, at the present rate of consumption. This, of course, offers an excuse for again putting up the price of gasoline, but, at the same time, it will hardly deter the man who has decided to get a car from completing his purchase, especially if he has spoken to an automobile salesman about his intentions.